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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ...dy. Temp. 3-7 (37-45). Tomorrow overcast. ...p 5-7 (41-45). Yesterday's temp. 5-7 (42-45). LONDON: Fair. Temp. 1-4 (34-39). Tomorrow: ...dy. Temp. 10-7 (50-45). Yesterday's temp. (36-41). CHANNEL: Moderate. SOME: Over-... Temp. 14-1 (57-34). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. ... (34-45). Yesterday's temp. -5-.10 (23-14). ...ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	10 S.	Luxembourg	15 L.Fr.
Belgium	15 B.Fr.	Morocco	2 Dr.
Denmark	3 D.Kr.	Netherlands	1.25 Fls.
Eire	11 P.	Nigeria	45 K.
Finland	2 F.M.	Norway	2.75 N.Kr.
France	4 F.	Portugal	10 Esc.
Germany	1.20 D.M.	Spain	25 Ptas.
Great Britain	10 P.	Sweden	2.25 S.Kr.
Greece	15 Drs.	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 4.50	Turkey	T.25
Iran	20 Rials	U.S. Military (Eur.)	50.35
Italy	250 Lire	Yugoslavia	7.50 D.
Israel	1.5 2.40		

...srael Is Seeking ...A Huge Increase ...n Aid From U.S.

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (NYT).—Israel has asked the United ...tes for $2 billion in economic and military assistance for the next ...al year, more than three times what it currently receives, U.S. ...Israeli officials said yesterday.

About $1.5 billion of the request is for military aid, either in credits ...grants.

Foreign Minister Yigal Allon discussed the unusually high request ...h President Ford, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Defense Secretary James Schlesinger during his visit here last week and said later that he had "satisfactory results."

A State Department official said the administration was studying the request—the largest ever made except for the $2.2 billion in military aid allocated to Israel in the aftermath of the October, 1973, war—but has made no firm decisions.

In the past year, the United States has pledged to give aid to Israel a high priority, partly as an inducement to persuade Israel to take a more flexible attitude on negotiations with its Arab neighbors.

Amount Increased

Congress so far has supported the administration's request and in the current aid authorization, for the period that will end on June 30, increased the amount allocated for Israel.

Mr. Kissinger, who is seeking a new Egyptian-Israeli accord on the Sinai front, has agreed to visit Israel again and has sent Ambassador Hermann Eilts back to Cairo for talks with President Anwar Sadat.

American officials are planning on Mr. Kissinger's going to the Middle East about Feb. 7 for a week.

The dimension of the Israeli request can be measured by the fact that the entire U.S. foreign aid authorization for the current fiscal year amounts to $2.7 billion.

Of that amount, Israel has been authorized $324.5 million for economic assistance and $300 million in military credits. Of the military credits, up to $100 million in debts can be "forgiven," a euphemism for an outright grant.

Also, Israel receives $40 million to resettle Soviet Jews and $9 million in long-term food aid at concessionary rates. This makes a total of about $674 million.

For fiscal 1976, the Israelis are asking $1.5 billion in military aid. The exact amount in credits and grants has not been specified, but the Israelis would like as much as possible in grants.

Paying Import Bills

The Israelis have requested about $250 million either in concessionary food sales or in other aid to help in the import of commodities.

In addition, Israel would like to receive economic assistance at about this year's level of $324.5 million. It also would like additional help for resettling Soviet Jews.

U.S. officials said that the request not only reflected the concern in Israel over a possible renewal of fighting but the financial plight that produced an emergency austerity program in November.

They said this was not a one-time request. The Israelis have made it clear that they intend

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

...adat Sees ...act Possible ...ith Israelis

...xtends Deadline Set ...r Military Pullback

...PARIS, Jan. 21 (AP).—Presi...t Anwar Sadat of Egypt said ...day that he was prepared to ...n a peace agreement with Is...el and softened an earlier de...nd for a degree of Israeli ...thdrawal from occupied terri...y within three months.

In a wide-ranging interview ...th the newspaper Le Monde, ...r. Sadat also was highly critical ... the Soviet Union and reassert... his faith in Secretary of State ...enry Kissinger as a Mideast ...acemaker.

But he criticized recent re...arks by Mr. Kissinger suggest...g that the United States could ...tervene militarily in the Per...an Gulf to secure oil supplies. "Henry was wrong to use such ...nguage. The gunboat policy of ...he last century is inconceivable ...n today's world," Mr. Sadat said.

The Egyptian President was ...nterviewed in Aswan, the resort ... upper Egypt, where he has just ...ncluded two days of talks with ...ng Faisal of Saudi Arabia.

Preemptive War

Mr. Sadat asserted that Israel ...tended to launch a preemptive ...r, and said that the Arabs ...ld do the same if they deem... it necessary. Syria, he said, ...s fully armed and Egypt was ...pable of inflicting heavy losses ... Israel.

"Nevertheless, I want to assure ...u that my strategy is peaceful ... not belligerent," Mr. Sadat ...d. "I am ready to conclude a ...ce agreement with Israel and ...respect all commitments deriv... from it."

Mr. Sadat said previously that ... was willing to sign a peace ...eement with Israel in return ... all occupied Arab territories ... the restoration of the rights ... the Palestinians. The state...nt to Le Monde was in the ...ne context and did not repre...t a sharp change in Cairo's ...icy.

...he Egyptian leader appeared ...take the edge off remarks last ...k in which he said he would ... everything into question if ...e were no Israeli withdrawals ...hin three months.

Mr. Sadat had insisted that the ...aelis must pull back from the ...ai Peninsula, the Syrian Go... Heights and the West Bank ... Jordan in the next stage of ...ettlement.

...ut, he told Le Monde today, ...am willing, if necessary, to ...sage successive withdrawals. ... main thing for us is to ...intain the dynamics of peace. ... situation is explosive and ...must hurry. Otherwise, the ...parable will happen."

...r. Sadat also said that the ...b terrorists' attack at Orly ...port Sunday was aimed at ...staging his impending visit to ...nce.

...r. Sadat will arrive in France ...t Monday for an official visit.

...LO Tells Swiss ...f Adherence to ...9 Conventions

...GENEVA, Jan. 21 (NYT).—The ...ss Foreign Ministry said to...that it had under study a bid ...the Palestine Liberation Orga...ation to be recognized as a ...ty to the four 1949 Geneva ...ventions on the protection of ... victims.

...he PLO had given formal ...ice of its acceptance of the ...ventions, or treaties, in a let... addressed to the Swiss gov...ment, the designated author... for receiving notifications.

Foreign Ministry spokesman ... it was the first time that ...h a notice had been receiv... from a liberation organiza... not claiming to be a ...visional government.

...he notification was seen by ...e diplomatic sources here as ...preliminary move by the PLO ... an attempt to win acceptance ... a full member at the inter...ional conference that is to ...t here Feb. 3 to update ... 1949 pacts.



Associated Press

INSPECTION TOUR—French Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski (center) boarding a helicopter while making a check of security measures at Orly Airport yesterday.

At Request of France

Iraq Lets 3 Orly Terrorists Land

BEIRUT, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Iraq allowed three Arab guerrillas, involved in an unsuccessful attack on an Israeli jumbo jet in Paris, to land in Baghdad today in a commandeered French airliner. The Iraqi News Agency said permission had been granted only because the plane was running out of fuel.

"This is the first time that the Iraqi authorities have allowed a plane to land carrying armed persons or others who have carried out a hijack or similar action," the news agency said.

[In Paris, Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski demanded that the world community agree on a code of punishment for international terrorists, the Associated Press reported.

[The statement was the first by a French official of his rank against terrorism and evidently marked a hardening of France's attitude. Mr. Poniatowski is a trusted confidant of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and evidently made the statement with the President's approval.

[It wish there to be an agreed international position that would allow the punishment of terrorist-killers—there is no other word for them," Mr. Poniatowski told newsmen. "Agreed and collective implementation of such measures would, notably, permit courts in countries where such attacks are staged to place their perpetrators on trial."

[Mr. Poniatowski's strong statement stopped short of demanding that Iraq extradite the terrorists to France.]

The three Arab gunmen tried to fire a rocket Sunday at an Israeli airliner taxiing at Orly Airport, then fought with police and seized 10 hostages for 18 hours. They were later, in exchange for the hostages, given a plane which flew them to Baghdad, where they were arrested.

The abortive attempt was the second at Orly in six days. It left 13 persons wounded.

The guerrillas had first landed *in Baghdad late yesterday but* took off again, demanding to be flown to Jiddah, in Saudi Arabia.

Airport sources there said they were refused permission to land, and returned to Baghdad after airports in other Arab countries shut down to keep them from landing.

The three-man crew of the commandered Air France Boeing 707 were in good health and later flew the plane back to Paris. The jet landed at Orly tonight.

One of the crewmen, flight mechanic Marcel Gauthier, 43, told newsmen on arriving, "The terrorists locked themselves in the cockpit with us. They chatted with us in French often during the flight.

"Soon after the plane stopped on the runway [at Baghdad], someone knocked on the cabin door. The three men shook our hands, said good-bye and got out. I don't have the slightest idea what has happened to them since."

He said one of the men was wounded in the right hand.

French Request

The Iraqi News Agency said the French Embassy in Baghdad had passed on a request from the Paris government for the plane to be allowed to land on its second arrival there, "as its fuel was about to finish."

"Responsible authorities took the three armed men into custody," the news agency said. It gave no further details on the fate of the guerrillas.

The Iraqi government, it said, criticized the hijacking as an irresponsible action.

"Any revolutionary struggle must take into consideration the factors of time and place conducive to whatever operations might be staged," the agency added. "Revolutionaries should also take into account factors of international relations binding the Arabs to friendly countries, such as France."

Iraq's action was taken on "humanitarian grounds," the agency said, and so as not to give "any excuse to imperialist, Zionist and suspect quarters to harm the friendship existing between France and the Arab states in general, and with Iraq in particular."

The Arabic press today called for action to combat similar incidents.

In Cairo, the newspaper Al Ahram described the Orly attack as "a bullet which failed to hit its target and hit the Arab chest." Such acts "directly help-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

After Acceptance in Principle

Lisbon Cabinet, Split Averted, Mulls Details of Labor Law

LISBON, Jan. 21 (UPI).—The coalition Cabinet met today to discuss details of a controversial draft labor law that had threatened to topple the Portuguese government.

The ministers approved the proposal in principle last night despite the opposition of the two non-Communist parties in the government. The two parties contend that the draft law would effectively give the Communists control of the nation's labor movement.

The draft law calls for the creation of a labor confederation to control all of Portugal's unions. It has been vigorously promoted by the Communist party, whose followers have virtually taken control of the unions since the April 25 coup.

The Socialist party and the centrist Popular Democratic party initially threatened to resign from the Cabinet over the issue, but stopped short of taking this step last night when the measure won majority approval in principle in a Cabinet vote.

The two Socialists and one Popular Democrat in the Cabinet said they voted against the proposal, but would abide by majority rule to preserve governmental unity. The Cabinet consists of eight civilians and six *military officers, including the* Premier.

The survival of the Cabinet was seen by politicians as a victory for the Premier, Brig. Vasco dos Santos Goncalves. Political sources said he appeared to have broken the deadlock in unprecedented private meetings with ministers before yesterday's Cabinet session.

A decision by the ruling Armed Forces Movement to endorse the measure last week provoked demonstrations and politicians said that the government might fall. The Catholic Church issued a statement saying workers had the fundamental human right of choosing their own unions.

'It's Absolutely the Worst'

Harsh Thoughts on Moscow's Mild Winter

By Lynne Olson

MOSCOW, Jan. 21 (AP).—Little boys are grumbling because their hills for sledding are worn bare. There has been no new snow to cover them.

Their parents are complaining about the warm weather because they're convinced it's responsible for the flu that's spread through Moscow.

"It's absolutely the worst winter I can remember," a middle-aged Muscovite said.

According to Intourist, the official tourist agency, winters in the Soviet Union are "fairy-like, with bright sunshine, sparkling snowflakes and dry frost."

But not this year. That fabled Russian winter, which felled Hitler and Napoleon, is nowhere to be found.

"The weather in the middle of winter looks more like April," Tass said. "Moscow citizens these days are faced with an unusual dilemma: whether they should not change from their fur coats into rainproof overcoats. Instead of January frosts and snowstorms, there is wet snow, alternating with rain."

Moscow temperatures this month rarely have gone much below freezing, 32 degrees Fahrenheit. Usually the January temperatures are in the low teens.

Almost every day, low gray clouds hang over the city, but little precipitation comes from them. Mounds of gray slush are piled high along the roads and in yards, while above them buds are bursting out on tree branches.

According to Tass, Leningrad, 450 miles to the north of Moscow, is experiencing its warmest winter in 100 years.

Flowers in Siberia

Even in southern Siberia, spring showers have fallen and spring flowers are blossoming.

This winter is a difficult pill for Russians, many of whom thrive on bitter cold and who consider their severe winters a matter of national pride.

The weather is a major topic of conversation for Muscovites, who worry that their famous winters may be a thing of the past, since the last three have all been milder than usual, with comparatively little snow.

"When I was a little girl, the temperature was way below freezing almost every day of the winter, and there was beautiful snow all the time," a Moscow matron said. "Now it's awful—no frost and little snow. It's very unhealthy weather."

According to the Leningrad newspaper Leninskoye Znamya, the agricultural areas have not been receiving enough moisture for their winter crops.

Despite the abnormal warmth, Muscovites attempt to carry on their normal winter routines. Little children are bundled up as tightly as ever, with so much clothing and headgear that they look like fat little balls.

On weekends, Muscovites still crowd onto suburban trains and buses and head for the birch woods outside the capital for a day of cross-country skiing. But they must go farther and farther now to find good snow.

"What's happening to our winter?" is a query which the Communist party newspaper Pravda says it has received from many readers.

So it asked Mikhail Petrosyants, director of the Soviet Hydrometeorological Center, to provide the answer.

In about 1,000 words of complicated meteorological jargon, Mr. Petrosyants said the warmth was basically caused by an invasion of warm air from the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea.

But Soviet weathermen also advise that all hope should not be lost. They say February should bring "Arctic cold" and that temperatures in Moscow will plunge to between —4 and —15 degrees Fahrenheit.

Sees 'Turnaround' Before Fall

Ford Says He'll Veto Rationing of Gas Now

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP).—President Ford, declaring that he would veto a mandatory gasoline-rationing plan, said today that if Congress implements his economic and energy proposals, "we ought to see a turnaround" in the economy, by late summer.

Rationing would be an inequitable, unworkable and superficial approach to the U.S. energy problems, Mr. Ford said in a nationally broadcast news conference.

He also said that he would sign a proclamation this week imposing a sliding scale of tariffs of up to $3 a barrel on imported crude oil.

Mr. Ford announced the tariff plan last week, and said it would be rescinded if Congress followed his proposal that a permanent $2-per-barrel levy be placed on both domestic and foreign crude oil. These fees, combined with other energy proposals, would increase retail gasoline prices by about 10 cents a gallon.

He defended his package of economic and energy proposals, saying they offered the best hope for pulling the country out of its recession.

Jobless Projections

The President cited unemployment projections of 7.5 per cent and 8 per cent "Either figure is too high," he said before predicting that "my program . . . will remedy the situation."

"By late summer we ought to see a turnaround," he said.

Most of the questions at the news conference centered on the economy, but Mr. Ford also was asked about foreign policy.

Mr. Ford made these major points:

● The danger of war in the Mideast is very serious and "in order to avoid that we are maximizing our diplomatic efforts" with Israel and Arab states. He also said it is necessary to maintain "a certain degree of military capability on all sides" and the United States is therefore supplying arms to both sides for the sake of maintaining balance.

Mr. Ford was asked about earlier statements from him and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that the United States might go to war for oil in an extreme emergency. He was asked whether he would declare such a war without congressional approval.

"I can assure you that on any occasion where military engagement [was planned] . . . I would use the complete constitutional process required of the President," *Mr. Ford said.*

Asked whether Mr. Kissinger, in discussing the possibility of war, took into consideration the UN Charter's provision against the use of threats, Mr. Ford said:

"I can't tell you if Secretary Kissinger considered that part of the United Nations Charter at the time he made that comment, but if a country is being strangled, and I use strangled in the sense of the hypothetical question, that in effect means



UPI.

President Ford

that a country has the right to protect itself against death."

"Would a new oil embargo be *considered strangulation?"* he was asked.

"Certainly none comparable to the one in 1973," Mr. Ford said.

● He ruled out re-entry by the United States into the Vietnam war. However, he sidestepped a question on whether bombing raids would be resumed against Communist insurgents. Mr. Ford said that whatever steps are taken would be within "our constitutional and legal procedures," thereby indicating that the White House would consult Congress and not act unilaterally.

● He confirmed that the administration would ask Congress this week or next for an additional $300 million in military assistance for the South Vietnamese government.

The request is being made, Mr Ford said, against the backdrop of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong limited offensives in South Vietnam. He said North Vietnam had infiltrated the South with substantial military personnel and weapons and its forces were attacking cities and provincial capitals.

He deems further American assistance as "essential for Vietnamese morale as well as security."

The request for additional aid probably will encounter stiff resistance in Congress. Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana has announced that he will oppose any further aid to Vietnam.

● He said it is his judgment that detente with the Soviet Union will be continued, broadened and expanded because it is in the best interests of both sides. He said he is disappointed that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Although Easing in December

Last Year's Inflation In U.S. Tops Since '46

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (WP).—The inflation rate subsided somewhat in December, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today, but the cost of living in all of 1974 rose 12.2 per cent, the most in any year since 1946.

The bureau said its consumer price index, a weighted average of all retail prices, went up seven-tenths of 1 per cent last month. That is a large increase by historical standards, equal to an 8.7-per-cent inflation rate if kept up for a year.

But it was a small increase by last year's standard, and another sign that inflation may be giving way to the recession.

The bureau also reported today that wages kept pace with prices in December for the first time since June. For the year as a whole, however, the purchasing power of an average hour's earnings, as measured by the bureau's hourly earnings index, declined 2.6 per cent. Wage rates went up 9.2 per cent, but salary earners nevertheless lost ground.

The bureau said that sugar prices rose the most last month. Prices of milk, electricity, gas, soap and household items made of paper also pushed the index up, as did rising public transportation fares. Prices fell for beef, fresh fruit and vegetables, clothing and used cars.

Groceries Up

Grocery-store prices generally went up seven-tenths of 1 per cent, the least since last July. Prices of all commodities other than food—the prices most sensitive to the declining demand that has come with the recession—went up only four-tenths of 1 per cent, the least all year. The cost of services rose nine-tenths of 1 per cent, about the same as in October and November.

All the percentage increases except for services are adjusted by the bureau to take account of normal seasonal shifts in prices.

The consumer price index is based on a monthly survey of the prices of about 400 items normally bought by an urban wage earner or clerical worker. The survey covers about 18,000 establishments in 39 metropolitan

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Kelley Denies Misuse of Data

FBI Admits Keeping Files on Congressmen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP).—FBI Director Clarence Kelley acknowledged today that his agency maintains files on members of Congress that include unsubstantiated allegations volunteered by the public. But Mr. Kelley denied that such information is misused.

Chairman Don Edwards of a House Judiciary subcommittee said that Mr. Kelley had denied the existence of such files at hearings last year.

Rep. Edwards, D-Calif., made the assertion in announcing that he has invited both Mr. Kelley and Attorney General William Saxbe to testify about the files at open hearings starting on Jan. 30. Mr. Kelley says he welcomes the opportunity to appear at the hearings "to dispute fallacious remarks" on misuse of information on members of Congress.

"This issue was raised by my subcommittee with the director of the FBI, Mr. Kelley, last year in hearings held on Feb. 28, 1974," Rep. Edwards said in a statement.

"At that time the director and his aides were closely questioned about the entire subject and the existence of personal or political files on members of Congress was completely denied," he said.

Rep. Edwards said Mr. Saxbe and Mr. Kelley will be asked "to lay out the full and complete story of these activities."

"The subject is much larger than the FBI's maintaining files on members of Congress," Rep. Edwards said. "No American's personal or political life is the concern of a government agency."



AP.

Clarence Kelley

Charges that the FBI is improperly "soliciting" information about members of Congress or misusing information in FBI files concerning them as "erroneous and without any basis in fact," Mr Kelley said, in a statement issued today.

"In this latter category," he said, "unsolicited information is received from time to time making allegations concerning members of Congress as well as other individuals in public and private life. If such allegations appear to relate to matters within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI, they are appropriately investigated.

"If such matters do not reasonably appear to relate to the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI, a reply letter is addressed to the correspondent advising him that his communication was received but that the matters related to do not appear to come within FBI investigative jurisdiction.

"Congressmen are treated substantially the same as any other citizen concerning whom the FBI may receive information," Mr. Kelley said.

"The policy of the FBI is that information concerning members of Congress is collected when members are the subjects or victims of an investigation or a specific background check is requested concerning the suitability for nomination to a position in the executive or judicial branches," the FBI chief said in his statement.

However, he said that the FBI retains unsolicited information about members of Congress in case such information should prove useful if the congressman in question is considered for appointment to a position in the executive or judicial branches of government.

But, Mr Kelley said, such information is never used to influence the judgment or action of any member of Congress.

In Mountains Along Border

Iraqi Artillery Duels With Kurds, Iranians

RUWANDIZ, Iraq (Reuters).—Rebel Kurds backed by Iranian artillery are fighting in this mountainous corner of northeastern Iraq to prevent government forces from pushing them over the border.

The Iraqi Army, including thousands of Kurds fighting the rebels, is clearly in control of all key centers and roads throughout the mainly Kurdish areas of northern Iraq.

A six-day tour of more than 900 miles through the north—mostly by car and the rest by helicopter and jeep—produced no sign of rebel forces or guerrilla attacks.

Most of the rebels, who rejected Baghdad's plan for limited autonomy last March, have been driven back during the last 10 months of fighting to a thin strip about 50 miles long against the Iranian border, stretching south along the snow-covered mountains from Haj Omran.

2,000 to 5,000 Rebels

Iraqi generals say most of the rebel forces, which they put at 2,000 to 5,000 at the most, are on the Kalala Mountain and in the surrounding area, halfway along the road between this small town and Haj Omran, on the Iranian border.

The rebels, led by Mullah Mustafa Barzani, concede that they have received arms and other help from Iran. Iraq accuses Iran of using Gen. Barzani's followers to keep the Iraqi Army bottled up in the north, spoiling the development of the area and hindering economic and political progress.

Gen. Sayed Hammo, commander of Iraqi forces in the north, said that Iranian artillery units were bombarding Iraqi positions near here from across the border and he charged that there were two regiments of uniformed Iranian troops, firing 130-mm field guns and ground-to-air Hawk missiles, at positions 10 miles inside Iraq.

Western diplomatic sources in Baghdad agreed with the charges that the Iranian Army was giving the rebels artillery support.

Gen. Moneim Lefta, commander of the Iraqi forces in the Ruwandiz sector, said that his artillery units were engaged in daily duels with the rebels and the Iranians. On the road from Ruwandiz to the Zhozak Mountains the valley echoed with the sound of artillery and machine-gun fire.

Last March, when renewed fighting broke out after a four-year truce, the government in Baghdad said that this time its forces would eliminate Gen. Barzani, labeling him as a "selfish reactionary." Later in the summer it said the rebels, who want Kurdish self-rule, would be crushed by the end of the year.

Asked why the huge and well-equipped Iraqi Army was apparently having difficulty crushing the rebels or throwing them across the Iranian border, Gen. Lefta put the responsibility squarely on Iran.

Within a Week

"Now it all depends on the Iranians," he said. "If they withdraw their support, we can finish the rebels off within a week. If the Iranians increase their support, I suppose there could be war between our two countries, but that would also of course depend on other political factors."

The rebels have said there are more than 65,000 front-line Iraqi troops in the north, backed by more than 200 field guns and 500 tanks, but Iraq would not comment on these figures.

Nor were any details available on Iraqi and rebel casualties. The rebels say they have killed more than 6,000 and wounded more than 9,000 Iraqi soldiers since March, against their own battlefield casualties of around 550.

Iraqi commanders say that about 20 per cent of the government forces are Kurdish. Hundreds of Kurdish militiamen were seen on the roads and in villages near and at the front, dressed in their traditional baggy trousers, black-and-white fringed turbans, gaily colored belts and carrying automatic rifles and submachine guns.

Ghost Town

Ruwandiz is now almost a ghost town, with only a few inhabitants. Many of its houses are blackened shells.

An Iraqi soldier said that rebel or Iranian artillery had last shelled the town four days earlier, and that the shelling was continuing sporadically.

The rebels have said the damage was caused by Iraqi bombing before Ruwandiz fell to government forces last summer.

Ruwandiz is 25 miles from the border. The Iraqis say Iranian 175-mm guns have a range of 23 miles, putting the town just out of range, but it is well within the range of the 130-mm units that Gen. Lefta said were being fired from positions well inside Iraq.

Iraq Reported to Ask Russia For Artillery to Match Iran's

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT, Jan. 21 (WP).—Iraq has turned to the Soviet Union for heavy artillery to match the guns being used by Kurdish and Iranian forces inside northeastern Iraq, Arab sources said yesterday.

The urgent request by Iraq for new Russian artillery, advanced MiG fighter-bombers and, according to a report that could not be confirmed here, surface-to-surface missiles, appears to reflect growing military troubles for Baghdad, which has been forced to begin calling up 36 and 37-year-old reserve officers to replace Iraq's losses against the Kurds, the sources reported.

The sources, who are well acquainted with the 10-month-old civil war being waged between the Kurdish forces of Mullah Mustafa Barzani and the Ba'athist government in Baghdad, confirmed Beirut press reports Sunday that a large new Iraqi-Soviet arms deal has been concluded.

A new Iraqi effort to get Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi to halt his military support for Gen. Barzani's forces collapsed Sunday when talks between the Iraqi and Iranian foreign ministers in Istanbul ended without results.

The Shah is reported by Arab sources to have told Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Cairo a week ago that while he had no border problem with Iraq that could not be negotiated, he saw no hope of reaching any agreement with the Ba'athist government, which he termed a threat to the entire region.

Two Iranian artillery battalions possessing heavy howitzers are operating inside Iraq with the Kurds and have brought in anti-aircraft guns for their own defense, according to authoritative reports. Iranian soldiers are also reported firing heavy artillery at Iraqi forces from border positions.

The Iraqis, who rolled the Kurds back toward the border with a major autumn offensive before the Iranians stepped in to provide the Kurds with heavier weapons, were said to have been unable to reach the Iranian positions with their 152-mm Russian-made field guns, the heaviest artillery weapons they are reported to possess.

Ford Says He'll Veto Any Bill On Mandatory Gas-Rationing

(Continued from Page 1)

the trade agreement was rejected by Russia, but said he hopes to continue to work for such an agreement and possibly eliminate things in the trade bill which brought Soviet rejection.

Mr. Ford hinted that the administration would ask Congress to restore credits and nondiscriminatory tariff status for Moscow without tying them to Jewish emigration.

Speaking of the amendment seeking to ease Soviet emigration as well as a $300-million ceiling on credits, Mr. Ford said, "Those kinds of limitations in my judgment are harmful to a President in the execution of foreign policy." He also included congressional efforts to suspend military aid to Turkey in his criticism.

• He acknowledged that he was "horrified" by the prospect of a $30-billion deficit this year and $45 billion next year, but said the red-ink budget is necessary to pull the nation out of its recession. "It is the right medicine for our current illness," he said.

• He said he is in the process of analyzing whether there should be an extension of his amnesty program for draft resisters and deserters. "I have not made a final decision on that point," he said.

As Mr. Ford answered questions, Democrats on Capitol Hill planned efforts to block the implementation of Mr. Ford's oil tariff program and talked of a rationing plan instead.

Without directly mentioning the Democrats, Mr. Ford said he had studied rationing as an alternative, but said it "was the wrong solution to the problem" because it does not spur the development of other sources of energy.

Discussing the possibility of Congress voting a rationing plan, Mr. Ford said, "Gas rationing would provide an inflexible answer to a problem that has to be solved by some new initiatives." He declared that rationing would hamper rather than help the fuel shortage.

Mr. Ford rejected suggestions that he delay the oil tariffs. "The sooner we start that, the better it wi" be," he said of the levies he can impose by executive order.

The President said that if the United States continued its dependence on foreign petroleum, more than half the nation's oil requirements would come from abroad by 1985.

He said the United States imported about a third of its needed petroleum last year, when the Arab oil boycott and price rises helped plunge the economy into recession.

"The disruptions we suffered then would be a small taste of what we might experience" under a future embargo unless the country became more energy self-sufficient, Mr. Ford said.

Tass Cites Remarks

MOSCOW, Jan. 21 (AP).—Tass reported tonight that Mr. Ford said he believed the policy of détente with the Soviet Union would be "continued, widened and deepened." The one-paragraph report picked out those remarks about détente for the first Soviet dispatch about the President's news conference.

Israel Asks U.S. Aid Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

to ask for $1.5 billion in military assistance not only for the fiscal year beginning July 1 but for the next two fiscal years.

Israel has considered asking its supporters on Capitol Hill to press for a $4.5-billion authorization in military aid over three years, but were advised that such a large sum would cause problems, given the current recession in the United States. The Israelis were advised to limit their request to one year at a time.

Allon Comments on Talks

TEL AVIV, Jan. 21 (AP).—Foreign Minister Allon said yesterday he had found understanding "in principle and in practice" for Israel's position in his talks with President Ford and other U.S. officials.

Returning from an 11-day visit to the United States and Britain, Mr. Allon said this understanding included economic and military relations.

Sadat and Eilts Confer

CAIRO, Jan. 21 (UPI).—President Sadat held talks in the southern resort town of Aswan today with Ambassador Eilts, the Middle East News Agency said.

Burma Teachers Slain

RANGOON, Burma, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—Rebel tribesmen have killed 16 teachers in the southern part of Shan state in eastern Burma, a government newspaper said today. It said that the rebels shot the teachers last month after accusing them of dabbling in politics.

India, Iraq Demand Arab Lands Be Freed

BAGHDAD, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—India and Iraq today called for the liberation of all occupied Arab territories and the restoration of full rights for Palestinians. They also denounced what they called aggression against the Arab people.

A joint communiqué issued after a four-day visit here by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said that there can be no peace in the Middle East until these conditions are met.

U.S. Inflation 12.2% in '74

(Continued from Page 1)

areas and 17 smaller cities across the country.

Incomes of an increasing number of Americans are tied automatically to the consumer price index, at least in part. Social Security benefits, government pensions and food-stamp entitlements all are pegged to it by law, and wage rates of a growing number of workers also are tied to the price level.

Food prices are weighted so that they make up about 25 per cent of the index, nonfood commodity prices a little over 38 and services a little over 36.

Two-Fifths on Food

The department said nonfood commodities produced about two-fifths of last year's inflation, food about a fourth and services the remainder, about a third.

Nonfood commodity prices rose 13.2 per cent for the year, but at an annual rate of only 7.3 per cent during the fourth quarter.

The index overall rose at a 10.1-per-cent annual rate from October through December, its lowest quarterly rate for the year. The December increase of seven-tenths was down from nine-tenths of 1 per cent in both October and November. They in turn were down from 1.3 per cent in each of the two preceding months.

The rise in prices last year was half again as great as in 1973, when the index climbed 8.8 per cent. It went up 18.2 per cent in 1946.

The bureau said the index stood at 155.4 in December, meaning that goods and services that cost $100 in 1967 cost $155.40 last month, or that prices have risen 55.4 per cent in the last seven years.

Pamplona Miners End 14-Day Sit-In

PAMPLONA, Spain, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Forty-five potash miners today climbed out of a 1,500-foot-deep mine, ending a two-week protest sit-in that triggered strikes and street violence in this northern town.

Police units around the pithead made no arrests as the men walked from the mine but took the identity of the sit-down strikers, witnesses said. The miners had holed up in the pit to protest their suspension from work in a labor dispute.

The witnesses said that although the government had said 100 miners occupied the shaft, only 45 came out, and there were none left in the pit.



United Press International.

SOVIET VIEW—A cartoon in Pravda recently carried caption: "Shh! They are CIA agents spying on members of the commission investigating CIA activities." Characters formed in black are the Russian initials for the Central Intelligence Agency.

Seen as Counter to Soviet Influence

Chou Hopes Japan-U.S. Ties Remain Close

TOKYO, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai has expressed the hope that Japan and the United States maintain close ties.

Meeting in Peking yesterday with Japanese statesman Shigeru Hori, Mr. Chou said, "I would hope that Japan and the United States maintain close relations," Japanese correspondents reported.

Mr. Hori, a key member of the Cabinet of former Premier Eisaku Sato, is in China as a guest of the Peking government.

Mr. Chou was reported to have told Mr. Hori that "it was significant that former President [Richard] Nixon visited China and President Ford visited Japan. I told Secretary of State Henry Kissinger when he was in China that in consideration of the importance of Japanese-American relations he should stay in Tokyo longer and talk with the Japanese side with sincerity. This is how much I value Japan-U.S. relations and have hope for them."

Mr. Chou did not say when he made these suggestions to Mr. Kissinger.

The secretary of state last visited Tokyo in November, when he accompanied President Ford on his state visit to Japan and also on his way back home from Peking, where the secretary conferred with Mr. Chou and other Chinese leaders after Mr. Ford met with Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev in Vladivostok.

The reports from Peking said that Mr. Chou received Mr. Hori in a hospital in the Chinese capital. The 76-year-old Premier has been in poor health.

Mr. Chou also was quoted as saying that he welcomed Japanese Premier Takeo Miki's statement pledging better relations between China and Japan.

Major Policy Aim

PEKING, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—Mr. Chou's advice to Japan to keep close ties with the United States reflects a major aim of Chinese foreign policy—to isolate the Soviet Union—observers here said today.

Mr. Chou also urged Japan to think carefully before becoming involved in Soviet plans to develop and exploit mineral-rich Siberia.

Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa went to Moscow to negotiate the long-delayed Soviet-Japanese peace treaty, at the same time as Mr. Hori went to Peking to see Mr. Chou.

As Australia's Economy Dips, So Does Whitlam's Popularity

SYDNEY, Jan. 21 (NYT).—Prime Minister Gough Whitlam's political future is increasingly in doubt.

The opposition Liberal and Country parties will have two opportunities this year—in May and November—to force an election by denying the government access to money through their control of the Senate, the upper house of Parliament.

At this point, Mr. Whitlam's standing is at its lowest ebb both in his Labor party and in the public at large.

There is a strong possibility that if the economic situation worsens, Mr. Whitlam may face a challenge to his leadership of the party, with Deputy Prime Minister James Cairns the leading contender for his job.

It is just over two years since Mr. Whitlam led Labor to its first national election victory in 23 years. He was hailed then as the party's redeemer and the country's first leader of international stature since Sir Robert Menzies retired as prime minister in 1966.

But this week, as Mr. Whitlam ended a 39-day tour of 14 nations, he was being cast in the press here as willful, irritable, intemperate and lacking in judgment. Two public displays of ill humor during his European tour prompted some of the adverse comment. Critics also took him to task for being away from Australia at a time of deepening economic recession.

The economic situation is Mr Whitlam's most serious problem. Last week the government announced that the number of unemployed had risen to 267,000, or 4.53 per cent of the work force. Depression, were a severe blow to the prestige of the Labor party, which is pledged to a policy of full employment.

By the end of this month the number of Australians out of work is expected to exceed 300,000, raising the unemployment rate to 5 per cent.

In a 1972 election speech, Mr. Whitlam said Labor's first goal would be to "restore genuine full employment." The number of registered unemployed declined from *100,000 in 1973 to 80,000 early in* 1974, but then increased to the present level.

Inflation, which hit 20 per cent last year, remains a problem. The figures, the highest since the The Bank of New South Wales reported early this month that the economy displayed an "unaccustomed sluggishness, falling growth and increasing rate of inflation." The report criticized the government for tending to aggravate the rate of inflation in "pursuing its social and political objectives regardless of the condition of the economic fabric."

Mr. Whitlam has displayed an uncharacteristic public peevishness as the economy has deteriorated. In Italy he pushed away a television camera held by an Australian cameraman.

When an ore carrier struck a bridge in Tasmania earlier this month causing at least nine deaths, Mr. Whitlam, then in The Hague, said at a news conference that "it is beyond my imagination how any competent person can steer a ship into the pylons of a bridge." A day later he apologized.

A newspaper columnist said the "wild impropriety of his comments from abroad" on the bridge disaster "left his colleagues in Australia writhing in dismay."

Mr. Whitlam arrived in Canberra today at the end of his world tour. He is expected to report to the nation in a radio and television broadcast tomorrow night.

Kissinger Ruling Awaited on C-130 Planes for Libya

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Pending a policy ruling by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, the State Department has held up delivery of eight C-130 cargo planes purchased by Libya for $70 million, officials said yesterday.

The planes were manufactured by the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and are being held at a Marietta, Ga., plant. Libya also was said to be interested in purchasing a $200-million air-defense system, buying computerr from Westinghouse and radar from the Northrop Corp., and these transactions also are being held up.

The officials said that export licenses were not granted for the eight planes and the delivery will have to await an overall improvement in U.S.-Libyan relations. They said "a policy decision has to be made by the secretary of state and it is under continuing review."

IRA Suspect Is Killed In Bus Hijack Attempt

BELFAST, Jan. 21 (UPI).—British troops killed a suspected Irish Republican Army gunman during an abortive hijack attempt near the Irish Republic border early today.

An army spokesman said a routine border patrol fought a gun battle with nine IRA suspects who were attempting to hijack a bus at Cassidy's Cross, a mile from the border, in County Fermanagh.

The eight other suspects, including one believed to be seriously wounded, fled across the border, the spokesman said.

Italian Voting Age

ROME, Jan. 21 (UPI).—The Chamber of Deputies tonight approved, on the first reading, a constitutional amendment to lower the voting age to 18. A second vote in the chamber and two votes in the Senate are required for enactment.

After Progress in East-West Talks

Summit on European Security Likely for Summer, U.S. Says

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (NYT).—Administration officials said yesterday that enough progress had been made in the East-West Conference on European Security to allow the United States to begin planning for a final meeting next summer of the heads of state and government of the 35 participating countries.

That meeting, which would be held in Helsinki, would involve the ceremonial acceptance of a declaration on East-West relations, including the ratification of the post-World War II boundaries of Europe.

Until last month, administration officials said, negotiations in Geneva on a final document to be submitted for signing by the 35 governments had gone on at such a plodding pace that the United States could not conceive of a summit meeting as a grand finale.

While the Soviet Union has been pressing for a summit meeting, the West has insisted that there must first be progress on such other issues as freer exchange of information and contacts between the people of Western and Eastern Europe.

According to officials here, sufficient progress was made in the latest session, which ended Dec. 30, to warrant the expectation that an ultimate formal meeting could be held some time between June and September in the Finnish capital. The talks resumed yesterday.

Two of the highest hurdles overcome at Geneva, the officials said, involved contacts between people and the circulation and exchange of printed, filmed and broadcast information. Texts of these provisions have been "deposited as provisionally fixed," an official said. He added that other provisions would require more negotiation, "but it shouldn't be quite so hard."

He did not specify what concessions by the East were involved in overcoming the hurdles in December.

Officials said that one of the chief advances had been the acknowledgment by the Soviet bloc of the "right of peaceful change" of national frontiers. Until last month, the Soviet Union had refused to accept such a principle.

The summit meeting that now appears in prospect, a U.S. official remarked, will "codify East-West détente."

"The sheer size of the contemplated summit," he said, "would outstrip the Congress of Vienna in 1815, which assembled the eight major European powers of the day and 30 minor duchies." It would also go beyond the Versailles Peace Conference of 1919, when 27 states were represented.

Administration officials noted that in the initial area of negotiations the representatives of the East and West had reached agreement on 7 of 10 "principles of primary significance guiding the mutual relations of participating states."

The agreed principles were li[sted] as those governing sovereig[n] equality and respect for the rig[hts] inherent in sovereignty, the i[n]violability of frontiers, the t[er]ritorial integrity of states, t[he] peaceful settlement of dispu[tes] and the withholding of force, the threat of force, noninterve[n]tion in internal affairs and r[e]spect for human rights and fu[n]damental freedoms.

An administration specialist the European Security Confere[nce] said he expected the Helsi[nki] meeting to be "a landmark ev[ent] culminating nine years of Ea[st-] West exchanges."

Latin Nations Attack U.S. Trade Act

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (NY[T]—Sixteen Latin-American co[un]tries have attacked the new T[rade] Trade Act as "discriminato[ry] and "coercive."

The attacks were made yest[er]day in the Permanent Council of the 23-member Organization American States, mainly on grounds that the act exclu[des] Venezuela and Ecuador from pr[e]ferential tariff treatment beca[use] they are members of the Orga[ni]zation of Petroleum Export[ing] Countries.

Only the U.S. representa[tive] spoke in defense of the act, though some Caribbean delega[tes] urged further study of the le[gis]lation. There was a rare sh[ow] of unity by the Latin-Ameri[can] spokesmen.

The special meeting of Permanent Council, the gove[rn]ing body of the OAS, was ca[lled] by Venezuela, Ecuador, Colom[bia] and Peru "to denounce the pr[o]blem for countries of La[tin] America, and for inter-Ameri[can] relations in general, created [by] discriminatory measures of coercive character."

Venezuela's delegate, Jose L[ui]s Machin, called the trade l[aw] "deplorably negative and disc[our]aging," and complained that [a] country with which we had [the] best relations has subjected [us] to a discriminatory law." Ve[ne]zuela's exports to the Unit[ed] States, mostly oil, amounted [to] $1.7 billion in 1973.

Galo Leoro of Ecuador said [his] country would not attend [a] hemisphere foreign minis[ters] meeting scheduled for Bu[enos] Aires in March, because [he] cannot participate in a dialo[gue] under the threat of coercion.

The Buenos Aires meeting [will] be the third in a series of [con]ferences held outside the fra[me]work of the OAS since Secre[tary] of State Henry Kissinger's pro[po]sal in Mexico City last Febru[ary] for a "new hemisphere dialog[ue]."

The countries voicing objecti[ons] to the trade law were Argent[ina], Venezuela, Ecuador, Chile, [Co]lombia, Mexico, Uruguay, G[ua]temala, Nicaragua, Panama, [Pa]raguay, El Salvador, Costa R[ica], the Dominican Republic, P[eru] and Bolivia.

Terrorists Land in Iraq

(Continued from Page 1)

ed enemy plans," Al Ahn[ad] said.

French Safety Measures

PARIS, Jan. 21 (IHT).—[Pi]erre Poniatowski announced the f[ol]lowing measures to be imme[di]ately applied at Orly, Le Bourg[et] and Charles de Gaulle (Roiss[y] airports near Paris and progr[es]sively extended to all oth[er] French airfields.

• Airport terraces now open [to] visitors will be closed to t[he] public.

• Grillwork currently stan[d]ing about two meters high arou[nd] airports will be raised by tw[o] meters.

• Surprise searches will [be] made of visitors and passeng[ers] in airport lobbies.

• Security forces will be arm[ed] with high-powered rifles.

• Police will be told to sh[oot] on sight at anyone obvious[ly] making an attack.

• Planes generally targeted [by] Palestinian or other extremi[sts] will be given more surveillan[ce].

• Airport workers will be giv[en] special badges restricting th[eir] access to areas other than th[ose] in which they work.

• Special X-ray equipment [to] detect weapons in luggage will [be] installed in all airports.



United Press International.

***VICTIM REMOVED*—Firemen carry a body from the burned-out ruins of Montreal nightclub where 13 persons died.**

13 Bodies Found After Bar Burns In Montreal; Gang Killing Is Seen

MONTREAL, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Firemen today recovered the bodies of 13 persons—one with a bullet in his back—from a locked storeroom of a topless-show bar set ablaze in a gangland-style slaying, police said.

The 10 men and three women were found dead in a padlocked and barricaded storeroom in the Club Gargantua in the city's North End district, a police spokesman said.

The manager of the club, Régent Fortin, 43, had been shot in the back and dumped with the 12 others, including his wife, Claire, before the fire was started, the spokesman said. He said the others apparently died of asphyxiation.

"We are definitely classifying this as 13 murders," the police spokesman said. "It was definitely a gangland killing with revenge as a motive." He said the club was well known to police as a criminal hangout, and "there have been gang wars going on in the area."

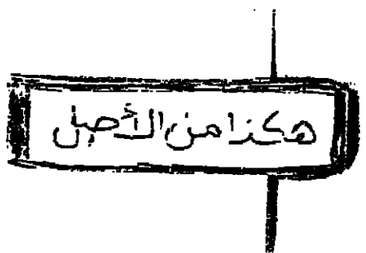
Two men were shot to death in the club last October. At the time, police said the double murder was a revenge slaying connected with a falling-out between members of rival gangs.

Jury Option End For U.S. Women

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (IHT)—The Supreme Court, changi[ng] its mind after 13 years, ruled t[o]day that women may not be giv[en] special exemptions from ju[ry] duty.

The justices overturned a 19 decision which said that stat were free to keep women o[ff] juries unless they volunteered serve. Only Justice Willia Rehnquist dissented today.

The ruling was a victory f[or] advocates of equal legal trea[t]ment of women. Defenders equality wanted the court to ru that automatically treating wom[en] as different from men in jur selection was unconstitutional, an the court did just that.



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Talks

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Alternative Promised by Albert

emocrats Say Ford Tax Plan Favors Rich

James M. Naughton

SHINGTON, Jan. 21 (NYT).
se Speaker Carl Albert,
la., said last night that
ent Ford's proposal for a
e on 1974 federal income
would favor "the richest 17
nt of the population."
. Albert, delivering the
cratic party's reply to the President's nationally televised address on the economy a week ago, also warned that the congressional majority might seek a progressive tax on interest income if the administration did not take steps by midyear to lower interest rates and apportion credit.

Describing Congress as "the institution most directly responsive and responsible to the people," Rep. Albert contended that the Senate and House were "equal to the challenge" of reviving the economy.

In a television address last Monday and in his State of the Union message on Wednesday, the President outlined an economic program centered on an immediate $16-billion income-tax rebate, a $30-billion package of higher fuel taxes to encourage energy conservation and, to help offset the higher fuel prices, a $16-billion cut in 1975 federal income taxes.

Urges Cooperation

Rep. Albert said that the Democrats, who control two-thirds of the House seats and three-fifths of the Senate seats, "want and need the cooperation of the President" in seeking economic solutions.

"Our economic plight is neither a Democratic problem nor a Republican problem," Rep. Albert said. "It is a national problem; we are seeking solutions."

But Rep. Albert suggested that the Democrats would substantially alter the President's proposals. He contended that Mr. Ford's idea of giving those in every income group a 12-per-cent rebate on 1974 federal income taxes would give nearly half—43 per cent—of the immediate anti-recession benefits to the wealthiest 17 per cent of the population.

The speaker said that Democratic leaders would instead seek enactment, by April 1, of their own tax-cut plan, which they outlined last week. He said the congressional formula was to provide "substantial" tax cuts for "middle and lower-income persons only."

The House leader also contended that the administration's program was not sufficient to remedy the high interest rates and a shortage of credit that, he said, have "contributed cruelly to the massive tide of small-business bankruptcies, brought homebuilding to a virtual halt and have dipped a heavy hand into the pockets of many American families."

ouse Chairman, Threatened Caucus, Gives Up a Power

By Richard L. Lyons and Mary Russell

SHINGTON, Jan. 21 (WP).
. Jamie Whitten, D-Miss.,
tened with demotion from
hairmanship of the House
opriations subcommittee by
men who say he opposes
mer and environment pro-
m, gave up his subcommit-
jurisdiction over those fields
surprise move yesterday.
p. Whitten refused to con-
that the move was an at-
t to save his chairmanship.
's for you to say, not me,"
old reporters. Instead, he
he requested the change
se arguments over consumer
environmental appropria-
on the floor were "about to affect agriculture matters," which his subcommittee also handles.

Freshman Rep. Toby Moffett, D-Conn., who is leading the attempt to gather enough votes in a caucus election to depose Rep. Whitten, called him "anti-consumer" and said he is 'only pro' the well-heeled interests."

2 Chairmen Deposed

Last week, the caucus of all House Democrats deposed two chairmen, F. Edward Hebert of Louisiana, who headed the Armed Services Committee, and W. R. Poage of Texas, who headed the Agriculture Committee. The fate of two others, Wright Patman of Texas, of Banking, and Wayne Hays of Ohio, of House Administration, remains in doubt.

Rep. Frank Thompson, D-N.J., said yesterday that he is reconsidering his statement that he will not oppose Rep. Hays at tomorrow's caucus. Although the caucus last week rejected Rep. Thompson's nomination by the Democratic Steering and Policy Committee, 176 to 109, some Hays critics believe there has been a shift in sentiment since then. Freshmen Democrats invited Rep. Thompson to meet with them today.

Consumer advocate Ralph Nader sent a letter to all House Democrats yesterday urging defeat of both Rep. Hays and Rep. Whitten for abuses of power.

Rep. Whitten's subcommittee has controlled funding for agencies such as the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the Council on Environmental Quality, the Office of Environmental Quality, the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Commission on Water Quality and the Office of Consumer Affairs.

He has been accused of writing crippling conditions for these agencies into his committee reports, which the agencies then feel obliged to treat as law.

Cost of Electricity

For instance, the fiscal 1975 appropriations bill prohibits the Environmental Protection Agency from any spending that could "reduce the supply or increase the cost of electricity to the consumer." According to the League of Conservation Voters, "This could apply to nearly everything that the EPA does."

The league charges that Rep. Whitten also tried to "sabotage anti-trust investigations by the Federal Trade Commission," and said: "Whitten has set himself up as a one-man judge of how existing laws should be implemented and frustrated the will of Congress on several issues."

'A Good Job'

Rep. Whitten contended yesterday that his subcommittee has "done a good job" with environmental and consumer appropriations. He said he asked for the transfer because he now serves on the new Budget Committee as well as two other appropriations subcommittees, and finds himself with too much to do.

The consumer and environmental jurisdiction will go back to the Appropriations Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Development, Space, Science and Veterans, which had it until 1971 when the Appropriations Committee Chairman, George Mahon, D-Texas, transferred it to Rep. Whitten. The HUD-Space subcommittee is headed by Rep. Edward Boland, D-Mass., a liberal considered decidedly more friendly than Rep. Whitten to consumer and environment interests.

.S. Is Suing ississippi on chool Bias

By Lawrence Meyer

ASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (WP).
he Justice Department filed
against the State of Missis-
i yesterday, charging that its
re system of higher education
ntinues a system of racial
egation in defiance of the U.S.
stitution and federal law.
he department's action, which
s the federal government a
in legal action brought by a
up of Mississippi citizens, fol-
ed almost six years of effort
authorities here to have Mis-
ippi adopt a desegregation
n for higher education.
f the federal government's suit
successful, the results for high-
education in Mississippi would
on a par with those of the
preme Court's landmark pub-
-school-desegregation action in
own vs. Board of Education al-
ost 21 years ago, according to
ank Parker, the deputy chief
unsel for the Mississippi Law-
s Committee for Civil Rights,
ich brought the original action.
The state's higher-education
tem comprises eight four-year
leges and universities, 16 two-
r colleges and a medical cen-
According to statistics pre-
ted in the Justice Department's
t, five of the institutions are
dominantly black and the rest
predominantly white. The
her-education system has about
00 white students and 19,000
k students, according to the
tice Department's figures.
he suit charges that Missis-
i employed white persons pri-
ily in black institutions.
he suit also alleges that Mis-
ippi discriminated against
ks "in the amount of re-
ces allocated and the number
quality of the curricular and
r programs provided. Thus,
k citizens were not only un-
fully segregated in the public
itutions of higher education
were also denied educational
portunities equal to those pro-
d to white citizens..."
o maintain a segregated sys-
, the suit charges, Mississippi
constructed an elaborate sys-
that included branch cam-
es of white institutions estab-
ed near black institutions and
ying black persons positions
the governing boards of insti-
ons of higher education.

.S. Club Drops currilous' Book n the Du Ponts

EW YORK, Jan. 21 (NYT).
sober but unflattering book
the Du Pont enterprises and
Du Pont family has been
drawn by the Fortune Book
b after a telephone call from
Du Pont company executive.
n official of the Book-of-the-
th Club, the owner of the
tune club, denied that the
had influenced him. And
Du Pont executive said his
did not constitute a threat.
owever, William Daly, secre-
and general counsel for
book's publisher, Prentice-
, said the book club "knuckled
er to pressure." Gerard Colb
, the author of "Du Pont:
dnd the Nylon Curtain," said
corporation was "trying to
t the book's promotion and
ulation."
ast July, when the book was
galleys, Harold Brown jr., a
esman for E. I. du Pont de
ours & Co., telephoned
y Brown, executive vice-
sident and treasurer of the
k-of-the-Month Club. Mr.
wn of Du Pont later said he
informed the club's Mr.
wn that Du Pont considered
book "scurrilous and unfair."
denied that this characteriza-
carried any implication of
l action.
Mr. Brown of the book club
alled that he had read the
k in galley proofs, "found it
pleasant" and "advised against
book." He contended that
judgment had not been in-
nced by the Du Pont call.

UN Confirms U.S. Protest On Viet Cong

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 21 (NYT).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has confirmed that his decision to allow the Viet Cong to open an office in Geneva was made over the objections of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

The Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government has been authorized by the Swiss government, at Mr. Waldheim's request, to establish an office at the UN's Geneva headquarters for contacts with the world organization's aid agencies there.

The belated confirmation of Mr. Kissinger's strong opposition was given by Mr. Waldheim's spokesman on Friday evening. He acted, it is now known, after John Scali, the U.S. representative here, had warned that, unless the vigorous U.S. objections were acknowledged publicly, the delegation would be compelled to put out a full report of its past protests on the matter to Mr. Waldheim.

Two Denials

Mr. Waldheim's spokesman had twice previously denied that there had been such opposition from Mr. Kissinger by saying that there had been no objections expressed "at the highest level" when the matter was raised several times.

Washington's renewed protest against according any kind of representation to the Provisional Revolutionary Government comes at a time when the United States has charged that the North Vietnamese have violated the 1973 cease-fire agreements signed in Paris and are carrying out a military buildup in Communist-controlled areas in the South.

Called 'Regrettable'

A State Department spokesman in Washington commented that the secretary-general's action was considered "regrettable and unwarranted" after the Swiss government announced that it had responded to Mr. Waldheim's request to permit the opening of the office.

However, even before the latest military developments in Vietnam, American disapproval was expressed. The United States raised objections on legal grounds, insisting that the Viet Cong authorities did not represent a government and should not be given any form of international recognition.

4 Nations Agree On Trawler Ban Off North Norway

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Norway, Britain, France and West Germany today reached agreement on general principles governing the creation of three trawler-free zones off northern Norway.

British Deputy Foreign Minister David Ennals, who presided at the talks here, said that he expected the agreements between Norway and the three countries to be formalized by the end of the month.

Norway wants to establish the zones to preserve the dwindling stocks of fish, particularly cod, and to reduce the possibility of trawling-gear collisions during the dark winter months.

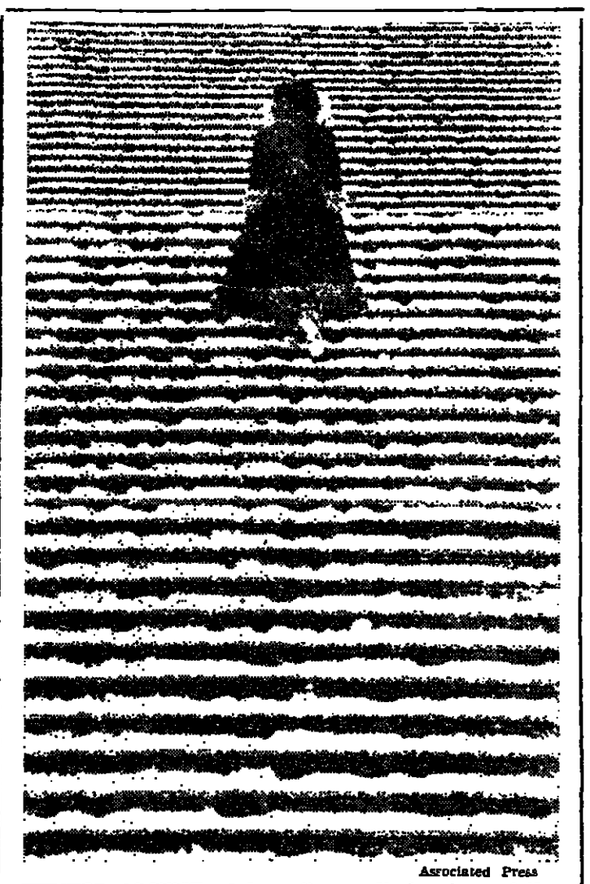
Mr. Ennals said the conference reached "a full understanding" on general principles.

He said that under today's compromise, Norway had reduced its original proposal for a seven-month zone-closing to a five-month period and had reduced the area of one of the zones by more than one-half. The areas of the three zones were not disclosed.

U.S. Correspondent Is Released by Syria

BEIRUT, Jan. 21 (AP).—Syrian security agents released Associated Press correspondent Nicholas Ludington yesterday after holding him for three days, the U.S Embassy in Damascus reported. The embassy said Mr. Ludington left for Beirut.

Mr. Ludington, a 40-year-old American based in Beirut, and Louis Fares, a Syrian employed part-time by the AP in Damascus, were arrested Friday in connection with stories Mr. Ludington wrote last week during the visit of King Faisal of Saudi Arabia to Damascus. Mr. Fares was released Saturday.



Associated Press

WINTER ASCENT—A lone figure climbs steps of the Capitol in Washington Monday following snowfall.

Saigon Status Seen as Key

Despite Pledge, Boost by U.S. In Foreign Food Aid Not Set

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (NYT).—Despite Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's comment last week that President Ford had decided to increase American food aid abroad from about $1 billion to about $1.5 billion, a White House spokesman made it clear yesterday that a final decision had not yet been made.

Press secretary Ron Nessen hinted that the decision would be along the lines discussed by Mr. Kissinger and said it would be announced soon, but added that "details" remained to be assessed and discussed with Congress. Other high administration officials and a senator said the details were complicated and related to aid to South Vietnam.

Mr. Kissinger and Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., who helped frame a new law that limits food aid given for purposes other than humanitarian, are negotiating on the Vietnam details.

Mr. Kissinger is said to be linking the maximum increase in food aid to Sen. Humphrey's acceptance of a shift in the category of food aid for Saigon from "political" to "humanitarian."

The shift sought in Saigon's status could allow Mr. Kissinger to provide more budget support for South Vietnam in the form of food aid, but the high officials insisted that the real intent is to meet promises by Mr. Kissinger of additional food aid for South Korea, Chile, Indonesia and Egypt.

Under current law, a nation is considered to be a recipient of food aid for "political" purposes unless it is listed by the United Nations as among the neediest and hungriest nations.

Administration officials and legislators believe Mr. Kissinger is maneuvering for more diplomatic flexibility on the food-aid program as Congress continues to cut the foreign aid bill.

Sen. Humphrey said in an interview that his aim was to increase the food-aid program to the hungriest areas, such as India, Bangladesh and North Africa, and that he was willing to bargain on the status of the Saigon government to obtain this end.

Liberal Treatment

"If the President gives us a more liberal overall program, he can have more liberal treatment on definitions," Sen. Humphrey said.

The latest contacts between Mr. Kissinger and Sen. Humphrey on food aid seem to many observers to be part of a larger, emerging pattern of administration consultation with Congress on foreign affairs as Congress continues to assert itself through legislation.

It also demonstrates to observers in Congress that the administration is becoming responsive to pressure for more humanitarian food aid. About half of the projected increase is slated for India and Bangladesh. In recent years, "political" food aid to Indochina and South Korea was predominant.

The negotiations between the administration and Congress were prompted by Sen. Humphrey's success in amending the foreign aid bill, which was signed into law by Mr. Ford on Dec. 30. Under his amendment, no more than 30 per cent of the food aid provided under Public Law 480 could be given to countries not classified by the UN as "most seriously affected" by food shortages and financial circumstances.

The UN has classified more than 30 countries in this category, but key recipients of American food aid, including South Vietnam, South Korea and Egypt, were not on the list.

'Pietà' Attacker Is Barred From Taking Airliner

ROME, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—An airline pilot today refused to seat an Australian who mutilated Michelangelo's Pietà statue in St. Peter's Basilica two years ago.

Hungarian-born Laszlo Toth, 35, was about to fly home after being released from a mental asylum and ordered to leave Italy.

But a pilot of the Australian airline Qantas refused to accept responsibility for his transfer to Sydney unless an armed escort accompanied him.

Toth was convicted of severing the left arm and damaging the nose of the Pietà—the Virgin Mary cradling the dying Christ—on May 21, 1972, at the basilica.

Toth said after he was turned away from the Qantas flight: "For me, having attacked the Pietà signifies having attacked the Vatican at its heart." He awaited another flight.

India Quake Toll at 47

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21 (AP).—Indian Air Force helicopters ferried supplies to remote villages hit by Sunday's Himalayan earthquake as the known death toll reached 47 today.

Private, Public Pay Scales Differ

Two Strikes End in Nigeria After Surge of Labor Unrest

LAGOS, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—Nigerian hospital and banking services returned to normal today after medical and bank employees decided to end strikes over pay demands.

The strikes were called off last night after doctors' and bank employees' representatives met federal government mediators.

The doctors began a work-to-rule slowdown on Jan. 3 and declared a total strike this past weekend after the government announced new wage increases for civil servants. The increases raised wages by as much as 133 per cent for the lowest-paid civil servants.

Doctors in government service turned down their increases because of wide disparities between their earnings and those of administrative workers.

200-Per-Cent Rise

The bank employees, members of the National Union of Nigerian Bank Employees, went on strike Wednesday to support demands for a 200-per-cent pay rise.

The strikes were part of the biggest industrial unrest in Nigeria since the army seized power in 1966.

Strikes by longshoremen and truck drivers early this month, the industrial action by the doctors and bank employees and threats by various other unions and labor groups brought an end to industrial peace.

The unrest was touched off by recent government measures, including the establishment of mobile courts by some state governments to try traffic offenses on the spot. The move was aimed at checking the country's mounting road accident rate. However, it provoked a strike in Kwara State Jan. 1 by taxi drivers protesting alleged arbitrary fines levied by the courts. The cab drivers were joined by truck drivers alleging harassment by police.

Fuel Crisis

Although the truck drivers called off the strike, their weeklong action caused a fuel crisis resulting in sharp increases in the price of food.

However, the major cause of the current industrial agitation, despite a government ban on strikes and lockouts, has been the wage increases for civil servants announced late last month by the federal government.

The increases, based on the recommendations of a review commission appointed by the government in September, 1972, raised sharply the salaries of civil servants while employees in the private sector were excluded and advised to negotiate pay settlements with their employers.

The increases were hailed when they were announced, but protests began to be heard as details of the new salary structure were released.

Middle-management civil servants, most of whom received no more than 80 per cent increases, employees of government-owned corporations and unions representing workers in the private sector all protested the increases.

Leaders of Nigeria's newly formed Central Labor Organization want the government to compel private employers to pay the increases recommended for civil servants and to nationalize firms which fail to comply.

Reluctance on the part of the government to agree to this action led 6,000 dock workers at Apapa and Lagos — Nigeria's principal ports—to stage a three-day strike. It was called off after the government convinced dock employers to agree to pay the national minimum wage of 720 naira (about $1,500) a year.

The head of state, Gen. Yakubu Gowon, said recently that the wave of agitation was "alarmingly disturbing" and he said that it was not only unnecessary but unfair to his government which he said, has been doing its best to improve the welfare of the people.

Religion Is Seen Aiding the World

PRINCETON, N.J., Jan. 21 (AP).—A majority of Americans th[illegible] that religion can answer today's world problems, the latest Gallup Poll shows.

Sixty-two per cent of those surveyed early last month said that they believe religion can answer all or most of today's problems, while 20 per cent said that religion is out of date. Eighteen per cent offered no opinion.

The results differ markedly from a 1957 survey which showed that 81 per cent thought that religion could solve the problems of the day.

Those surveyed were asked: "Do you believe that religion can answer all or most of today's problems or is it largely old-fashioned and out of date?"

Theft-Film Star Is Watchman

OSAKA, Japan, Jan. 21 (AP).—After a series of nighttime thefts at his locked office in a college here, lecturer Yoshihito Fujii set up a movie camera so that it would start automatically when anyone opened his desk.

Shortly afterward, he discovered some valuables missing developed the film and contacted the police.

Police examined 20 seconds of film and arrested Ryuji Tanaka, 54, the college's chief watchman.

Rhodesia Rebels, Smith Aides Explore Constitutional Talks

By David B. Ottaway

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 21 (WP).—A delegation of five African nationalist leaders met yesterday with three high-ranking Rhodesian government officials to discuss the holding of a constitutional conference to settle the Rhodesia dispute.

It was the first sign of a possible breakthrough in the deadlock over the conference, which was initially agreed to by the two sides during secret talks in Lusaka, Zambia, last month.

A spokesman for the African National Council (ANC), the main black nationalist organization here, said the two parties discussed "certain matters" pertaining to the conference, but he refused to elaborate.

He did say, however, that a date for the conference was not considered at the meeting, which was held at Prime Minister Ian Smith's offices.

Talks With Kaunda

The meeting took place shortly after ANC acting President Elliott Gabellah and Secretary-General Gordon Chavunduka returned from Zambia, where they had a three-hour talk Sunday with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere and Samora Machel, the head of the Mozambique Liberation Front.

Their discussions, like those held here yesterday, were understood to center upon a cease-fire in the guerrilla war in Rhodesia and the release of African political prisoners by the Smith government.

The two questions have become the main obstacles to the holding of a conference between the white minority government and black African nationalists to settle the Rhodesia dispute.

About 10 top ANC leaders reportedly dealt with these issues during a daylong meeting yesterday. After those talks, the announcement of the meeting with the government officials was made.

Earlier this month, Rhodesia halted the release of political prisoners because of continuing guerrilla activity inside Rhodesia that has led to the death recently of four South African policemen. Rhodesia has reported more than 50 incidents since the agreement was reached in Lusaka last month for a cease-fire and the holding of a constitutional conference.

The African National Council has countered that the Smith government failed to live up to eight undertakings it allegedly agreed to during the Lusaka talks, including the release of all political detainees. It also says the agreement provided for a formal cease-fire to be decreed only after "meaningful discussions" got under way at a constitutional conference.

Trip Is Postponed

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Information Minister Connie Mulder today postponed a trip to Rhodesia for talks with Mr. Smith on the dispute with black nationalists, the government said.

The talks between officials of the Smith government and black nationalists in Salisbury yesterday and "other developments" were given as the reason for the postponement of Mr. Mulder's journey.

Fighting Erupts South of Danang After Long Lull

SAIGON, Jan. 21 (AP).—Heavy fighting was reported south of Danang today for the first time in six months, and the Saigon command claimed that 141 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were killed.

A spokesman said fighting broke out around Que Son, 25 miles south of Danang, and that South Vietnamese forces were trying to consolidate their defense line west of the town.

A communiqué said two South Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 16 were wounded.

There was heavy fighting in the region in August, when the government lost Thuong Duc, a district town 25 miles northwest of Que Son.

In Cambodia, government troops sent to guard narrow sections of the Mekong River suffered heavy losses today, shipping and diplomatic sources said. An ammunition convoy scheduled to try to reach Phnom Penh was still in South Vietnamese waters.

Government units launched an operation three days ago to secure five narrow strategic points along the river. Military sources reported that the insurgents suffered "very heavy casualties," forcing them to evacuate two key positions. However, a government position six miles from the South Vietnamese border was overrun, sources said.

Cyprus to Protest U.K. Plan to UN

NICOSIA, Jan. 21 (AP).—Cyprus will protest to the United Nations Security Council about the British decision to permit the evacuation of 10,000 Turkish-Cypriot refugees to Turkey from its Akrotiri air base on the island, it was announced here today.

A government spokesman said the Cyprus delegate to the UN had been instructed to submit a written complaint.

Cyprus was calm today after five days of violent anti-British and anti-American demonstrations by Greek Cypriots protesting the British decision.

Wallace Inaugurated

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 21 (AP).—Gov. George Wallace, still paralyzed in both legs from an assassination attempt during his 1972 presidential campaign, was inaugurated here yesterday for a third term.

Big U.S. Hospitals Said to Defy Rules On Sterilization

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (WP).—A consumer group charged yesterday that most of America's big university teaching hospitals are ignoring new rules to protect women from involuntary sterilization, and a U.S. government official agreed that the charge is "probably correct."

Robert McGarrah, attorney for Ralph Nader's health-research group, asked Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Caspar Weinberger to take immediate action to stop what it called "widespread noncompliance" with federal regulations issued last April.

The rules require a three-day waiting period after a patient signs a consent form, and other safeguards to prevent sterilization-minded doctors from suggesting the procedure the moment that mothers in labor enter the delivery room.

Perhaps 1 million persons a year—men and women—are currently being sterilized in American hospitals, according to an HEW official's estimate.

Some hospitals were said to be failing to tell patients that they would not lose any government benefits if they refused to be sterilized.

Haig to Reimburse Army For Transport of His Dog

STUTTGART, Jan. 21 (AP).—The U.S. European Command acknowledged today that an Army staff car was used to drive Duncan, the dog of Gen. Alexander Haig jr., the 130 miles from Frankfurt to Stuttgart.

A command spokesman said the general was unaware of the arrangement at the time, but will pay the costs of the transport.

The spokesman made the statement in response to a report by Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., that Gen. Haig had illegally used an Army car and driver to transport his pet in October when the former White House chief of staff was assigned to Europe from Washington.

Rep. Aspin asked Army Secretary Howard Callaway to investigate and collect charges from Gen. Haig for Duncan's transportation.

Gen. Haig is supreme commander of allied forces in Europe as well as chief of the U.S. European Command. His spokesman read a statement saying that Gen. Haig had the dog flown from the United States by commercial flight at his own expense and had made no request that the Army transport the dog from Frankfurt airport to officers' quarters at Stuttgart.

He said Gen. Haig had decided to reimburse the government for the $46.92 auto transport costs after hearing about the incident for the first time today. Gen. Haig also ordered "counseling of individuals concerned," including the U.S. Army colonel who authorized the trip, and investigation of "related possible abuses," the spokesman said.

The spokesman also noted that Duncan is not a French poodle as Rep. Aspin reported. "Duncan is kind of a mixture between a beagle and a dachshund," the spokesman said.



Keystone.

Alexander Haig jr.

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Herald Tribune
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Page 4—Wednesday, January 22, 1975 *

A Still Perilous Narrow Ocean

When Shakespeare, in "King Henry V" sought to show the high-upreared and abutting fronts of those two mighty monarchies, England and France, on the stage, he had to charm the narrow seas for the audience, to give it gentle pass. "For if we may," he wrote, "we'll not offend one stomach with our play." Since that time, many stomachs have been offended by the perilous narrow ocean that lies between Dover and Calais, and many have wondered, looking from the heights of Boulogne toward the white cliffs across the channel, whether there might not be a better way than ship, or Hovercraft, or plane, to link two neighbors, to join Britain to the Continent. And now, thanks to the Labor government in Westminster, that wonder will persist.

Much has happened since the notion of a channel tunnel was first broached in Napoleon's day to make that idea at once more plausible and less urgent. The long wars that made the channel an avenue of invasion and a wall against it have changed mightily in techniques and enemies. The last Battle of Britain was fought in the skies and not on the seas or the beaches; the hostility that once divided France and Britain saw their most emphatic abnegation when Winston Churchill appealed for a genuine union between the two, a common citizenship, when France was falling before Hitler's armies. There is instant communication between London and Paris by all manner of electronic devices, and the airplane provides a speedy connection for goods and persons.

Yet the channel is still there, with all its symbolism of division, and all the practical obstacles it poses for the exchange of people and commodities in bulk. Why not a tunnel, with all that would mean in avoiding transhipment and evading the vagaries of weather that afflict both ship and plane? Well, three tubes, running more than 30 miles under the channel and provided with railroad tracks, equipment and access routes would have been very expensive, and the British government and economy is in crisis state. Even though the bulk of the cost would have been met by private financing, the government would have had to guarantee the loans and pay out a good deal to boot.

So the economic argument for calling off the tunnel project, even though it will mean some $50 million down the blueprinted drain for Her Majesty's government (as well as for the French), cannot be quite laughed off. But the Conservatives have called the cancelation the act of "anti-Europeans and the left wing" and the disappointed French (with Concorde memories still vivid) are speaking again of insularity and "Little Englanders." It may well be that old emotional reactions played their parts in Mr. Wilson's cabinet meetings—Labor, ironically enough, has been fond of waving the scepter of the scepter'd isle at the Continent as a whole.

But whatever the reasons, the channel tunnel again is moribund, after having come closer to realization than at any time since the project was first adumbrated. And it is not only the seasick passengers bounding over the narrow seas who will regard that as a great loss.

Repudiating Terror

Those countries which for so long chose to overlook crimes against world aviation may at last be recognizing the folly of their malign neglect. For the second time in a week, clumsy but well-armed Arab terrorists opened fire at Paris's Orly Airport, missing their Israeli targets completely but spreading injury, damage and grief among innocent and unsuspecting air travelers.

The Palestine Liberation Organization and leading Arab governments promptly denounced the attacks, a welcome change from the days when such terrorism was regarded so perversely as heroic expressions of a people's right to self-determination. The PLO, in particular, seems finally to have understood that random and cowardly violence against unarmed tourists only brings disrepute upon the Palestinian cause.

After so many years of organizing and encouraging terrorist cells, it is no easy task for the PLO leadership to change signals and enforce discipline upon their guerrillas, to say nothing of the hired guns roaming around who may be out of any organization's control. The urgent first step, now that the days of heroes' welcomes seem to have passed, is for every concerned government to enforce the strictest punishment upon any hijackers or airport terrorists. Once the word gets around that there are no havens left for these criminals, the temptation to attack should be sharply diminished.

Those Arab and West European governments which previously resisted effective international rules for dealing with terrorists can no longer avoid seeing their own self-interest in protecting the air lanes. So far was the world community from any consensus on what to do that the United Nations General Assembly chose to postpone consideration of the issue last month; but even before next autumn's session the International Civil Aviation Organization might at last find the will among its members to enforce concerted measures against a common threat.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Cyprus Reminder

The devastation by Greek Cypriots of the American Embassy in Nicosia and their assault on the British bases at Episkopi provide grim reminders that the festering Cyprus crisis still packs the potential for major confrontation and war. It is doubly tragic that the new violence exploded on the very day when representatives of the Greek and Turkish communities, after months of diplomatic sparring, had buckled down to substantive negotiations looking toward a political solution for the unfortunate island.

Greek anger was provoked by Britain's decision to allow Turkey to evacuate some 10,000 Turkish Cypriots who had taken refuge in the British base during the fighting of last summer. With good reason, the Greek Cypriots fear that the refugees will be resettled in the northern third of the island seized by the Turkish Army in its invasion of last August. In Greek eyes, this would be one more major step toward partition of Cyprus. The recent visit to this area by former Turkish Premier Ecevit confirmed these Greek forebodings because he insisted repeatedly that the Cyprus crisis could be resolved only by large transfers of population.

Thus, as Secretary of State Kissinger prepares for a new trip to try to head off another Arab-Israeli war, he must also devote attention to preventing war between Greece and Turkey that would finally destroy NATO's already weakened southern flank, inevitably affect the Middle East balance, and risk confrontation with the Soviet Union in the eastern Mediterranean. Mr. Kissinger and President Ford have asked the Greeks for forbearance on the grounds that the United States could and would exert the necessary influence on Turkey to produce an acceptable settlement. The American Embassy in flames in Nicosia is a vivid reminder that such an effort with Ankara is long overdue.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Attacks at Orly

Arab states must take a unified stand against violent incidents like the Orly Airport attack by Arab gunmen which injured 20 persons. The incident is like a bullet which failed its target and hit the Arab chest instead.

The matter now is not just a revolt by a certain Palestinian group, or a difference in the form of Palestinian action, but an attempt to hamper the Arab struggle, something which necessitates a joint and unified Arab stand to face these foolish acts. Incidents like the Orly Airport attack directly helped enemy plans.

—From Al Ahram (Cairo).

One-Way Détente

The obvious political question after the Soviet cancellation of the trade treaty is what will now happen to "détente." There are certainly signs of increasing pressure, for Hanoi's massive infringement of the cease-fire could hardly have been mounted without Moscow's knowledge and approval, while there are gathering clouds of confrontation in the Middle East. On the other hand, many Soviet incentives to pursue détente remain—the need to protect its back in the face of the Chinese threat, the desire to cut armaments costs, the value of technology imports from the West and the offensive political potential inherent in the whole détente idea. But the salient point is the refusal itself. All along it has been an illusion to suppose that détente could be used to achieve normality, contacts and liberalization. Used for such purposes, it is in Soviet eyes a Trojan horse, and will not be allowed within the walls.

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 22, 1900

LONDON—One of the busiest men in London at the present time is Lord Lonsdale, whom the government has charged with a very special mission, that of finding horses and saddles, those two most vital necessities for the rugged South African campaign. He is not looking for the hunting horse used by the upper-class Englishman, but the hardy, half-wild beast who can stand up to the rigors of the war.

Fifty Years Ago

January 22, 1925

NEW YORK—Few composers are the best interpreters of their own works. Igor Stravinsky is no exception to this rule. Every critic who heard him conduct the Philharmonic Orchestra of New York in his American debut praised his music and the musicians but were unanimous in their opinion that the great composer should have let some distinguished conductor take the baton rather than himself.



"There Is Many a Slip 'Twixt the Cup and the Lip."

Decolonialism Runs Amok?

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The 20th century's strongest political force is not the ideological revolution produced by Communism, the implications of nuclear weapons, nor even the sudden discovery by developing nations of the immense value of raw materials they possess.

The strongest political force is the spread of decolonialism, not only in the traditional overseas empires like Britain's, France's and Portugal's but also in land-bound agglomerations of which the outstanding example is the Soviet Union and its bloc of East European neighbors.

Liberty is almost incapable of being rationed. Its flame leaps from country to country like a forest fire. And the concept of liberty in a community rather than in an individual sense is hard to define logically.

Tiny Embers

Thus, having shed virtually all their former colonial possessions, the British are plagued with burgeoning mini-nationalism among the Scots, the Welsh and the North Irish. The French still harbor tiny embers of Breton and Basque nationalism.

And Belgium, after evacuating the Congo, finds itself being tribalized in bitter argument between Flemings and French-speaking Walloons. There is even a Jura separatist movement in Switzerland.

The idea that domination of any minorities by even beneficent majorities is inherently evil now threatens world order. Nigeria fought a war against its Biafran peoples on this, holding in check Africa's disrupting tide of tribalism.

The vague, romantic spirit of decolonialism—which means one thing to Eritreans in Ethiopia, yet another to Naga warriors in India or to starving Bangladesh—could become terrifyingly explosive in the Soviet Union. Moscow is a tough-minded capital and it sees the danger to itself if any form of neo-nationalism is allowed to run amok and break up its own system of order.

Soviet Fear

This Soviet fear is often ignored by Kremlinologists. Russia has an elemental worry that its control in eastern reaches—Central Asia and portions of Siberia—might some day be threatened. The loss of those vast areas would immediately catapult the Soviet Union from the role of superpower and, therefore, the idea would never be tolerated.

In the east, Moscow's great nightmare is that China, Japan and the United States or a combination among them might join in an anti-Soviet coalition. But a great chunk of Moscow's western and Slavic domain also privately worries the Kremlin. That is the Ukraine.

The Russians calculate that because of the plain facts of power, they will never have to be concerned about unrestrained nationalism in little Baltic lands—Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania. But the Ukraine is something else—with its huge population, rich agricultural lands, iron, industry. Moscow has tried to gain favor among the Ukrainians but without overwhelming success. The Kremlin consequently feels embarrassed.

This uneasy historic background—east and west—is an important aspect of the complex Russian character and must always be taken into account in analyzing Soviet policies. The Soviet Union is a massive strange country: a superpower with its head in outer space, with its feet in the mud of poverty, with mighty muscles and fear in its heart.

All this relates to the current argument with Washington about permitting Soviet Jews to emigrate—as a result of American commercial and political pressures. The publication of exchanges on the subject between Secretary Kissinger and Sen. Jackson has been resented by Moscow as an embarrassment.

Wishful Thinking

The ultimate problem posed is: If Jews are allowed to depart as a result of foreign insistence, couldn't this lead to other meddling by other nations on the part of different segments of the enormous, land-bound, polyglot Soviet empire? More emigration? Or secession?

It is hard to imagine how these atavistic concerns can be dealt with in even the most confidential diplomatic talks (if such are imaginable with Washington). But certain primary points should not be obscured by emotional argument or wishful thinking.

The Russians felt humiliated by the 1962 Cuban confrontation and later ousted Khrushchev. Now they feel humiliated by the Arab loss of billions of dollars of Soviet arms plus Washington's public insistence in according to Jews rights not usually accorded other Soviet citizens. Could this in the end lead to Brezhnev's departure?

Should he go it is almost certain hardliners would take over, part of the bureaucratic "they" who represent the Soviet military-industrial complex. And it is equally certain that, should the United States deem such a moment of change favorable for some kind of military intervention in Arab petroleum lands, Moscow would react violently.

U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade Agreement

By Carl F. Salans

PARIS.—The fate of the Soviet-American trade agreement is a useful reminder in this post-Watergate era of the sound principle that the President and not the Congress must conduct the foreign policy of the United States. It is also an illustration of the failure of the Congress itself to recognize that it possesses broad constitutional powers through the wise exercise of which it can play its legitimate foreign policy role without unnecessarily tying the President's hands.

The U.S.-U.S.S.R. trade agreement was not a treaty submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent. Nevertheless, as a matter of constitutional law, the President required congressional authorization in order to carry out one of the essential provisions of the agreement, namely, to grant most-favored-nation—or equal-tariff—treatment to the Soviet Union.

In granting the President this authority to extend most-favored-nation treatment to the U.S.S.R., the Congress attached conditions *despite the fact that the agreement itself quite explicitly called* for the unconditional extension of most-favored-nation treatment by each party to the other. In so doing, the Congress provided the Russians with an unchallengeable legal excuse for withholding their approval of the agreement. For it is axiomatic that by attaching conditions to what was agreed to be unconditional, the U.S. was welshing on its part of the bargain, thereby releasing the Russians from theirs.

Humanitarian Aim

The conditions which the Congress attached had a perfectly laudable humanitarian objective, i.e., to liberalize Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union. But this objective could have been achieved without writing into the trade legislation conditions which violated the terms of the trade agreement.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had apparently worked out a formula with the Russians last October whereby they gave assurances that Soviet emigration policy would be liberalized once the trade agreement became effective. From the Soviet standpoint, these unilateral assurances did not amount to an agreement. For the Russians could not admit that Jewish emigration, which they considered to be a purely internal affair, could properly be a subject of international agreement any more than the United States has been willing to admit that domestic treatment of minority groups in the United States is a proper subject of international treaty. Yet, on the basis of these unilateral "assurances" given by the Russians, the United States had an "understanding" of what the Russians would do on the emigration question; and this understanding was conveyed in writing by Secretary Kissinger to Sen. Henry Jackson. It is usually part of such understandings that they should not be made public and that if they are, their existence will be denied. This rather complicated sequence of "assurances" and "understandings" short of formal agreements is a common diplomatic technique and can *often prove more effective* and reliable than signed and sealed paper commitments.

If the matter had been left at that point, the Congress could have passed the trade legislation without attaching conditions and the trade agreement would have entered into force. The agreement had a duration of only three years. Had the Russians not lived up to their assurances or the understanding during this period, Congress would have had it in its power to enact legislation withdrawing the President's authority to grant most-favored-nation treatment to the Soviet Union as it had done in 1951. The President would then have been required to terminate that treatment, and the trade agreement simply would not have been renewed. Moreover, the Soviet Union would have a vested interest after three years of most-favored-nation treatment to retain its tariff benefits by continuing a liberalized emigration policy. Thus Congress's attachment of conditions was a futile and unnecessary act, since the Congress always has the constitutional power to withdraw most-favored status from the Soviet Union if it is not satisfied with Soviet emigration policy.

The trade agreement is not necessarily dead. If the new Congress recognizes its inherent constitutional authority, it can withdraw its conditions from the granting of most-favored-nation status without in any measure giving up these constitutional prerogatives or the right to exercise them if progress in trade is not accompanied by improvement in human rights.

In the meantime, one can only hope that neither détente nor Jewish emigration will suffer. Both the United States and the Soviet Union must now show sufficient restraint and wisdom to preserve a favorable climate for continued commercial relations and for corrective action by the new Congress to permit the entry into force of the trade agreement.

A pragmatic solution would be for the Russians quietly over the next months to permit liberalized emigration. Then the Congress, acting on the thesis that actions speak louder than words, could remove the conditions from its most-favored-nation authorization.

Mr. Salans is a Paris-based attorney and a former deputy legal adviser with the U.S. State Department. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

Claire Sterling From Rome:

There is nothing new abou abortion in Italy. Women have been having them fo centuries...

ROME—If there is one thing practically all politicians in this 99 per cent Catholic nation see eye to eye on, it is abortion. Legislatively speaking, they would not willingly touch it with a 10-foot pole. But it looks now as if they are going to have to.

The issue was forced upon them last week by a small but intrepid band of political mavericks who have been trying to get themselves arrested for months and finally succeeded. Among the happy jailbirds are the young national secretary of the tiny Radical party, Gianfranco Spadaccio, and five others accused of operating an illicit abortion mill in Florence. Many more are clamoring to join them in the jug, most notably the indomitable Marco Pannella, who probably did more than any living soul here to push Italy's first divorce law through parliament four years ago, and save it from repeal in a national referendum last spring.

Getting arrested may not necessarily be the only way to get action in Rome—more often than not here is no way to do that at all—but it certainly seems to be working this time.

Fascist Code

Until last week's roundup, not a single party in the capital had made anything resembling a strenuous effort to change a law still on the books here listing abortion as a criminal offense under a Fascist code imposed by Mussolini in 1930 to punish "crimes against the integrity and health of the race." In just this past week, though, four parties have committed themselves, more or less forthrightly, to some sort of parliamentary proposal legalizing, or at least de-illegalizing, abortion. Two of the four happen to be the ones which count most: The Christian Democrats, who have ruled Italy for 30 years, and the Communists, who are supposed to be their only serious opposition. Insofar as any political predictions are possible in this country nowadays, the eventual passage of such a law would thus seem to be assured.

It would be hard to convey the enormity of such an about-face for the Christian Democrats, who would have considered any proposition of the sort unthinkable just a few years ago. It is also quite a change of heart for the Communists who, in their present whirlwind courtship of the ruling Catholic party, have been almost comically reluctant to offend its sensibilities of late. The fact that both have been forced to make sudden and painful adjustments suggests how far they have fallen behind their own people in moving towards an enlightened modern society.

There is nothing new about abortion in Italy. Women have been having them for ce while church and state ha ed an eye to them. Of about a million women are having them now. Ur estimates are closer to thr lion, including one of ever married women in Rome. As far as the powers that concerned, the tactful th these women to do woul go on doing as they hav done. This would mean c ing to shell out anywher $500 to $1,000 and more f abortion, a particular h for poorer women who n cannot afford it but ar able to avoid it becau know least about birth relying for the operati merely on money-grubbing or even professional midw on the infamous "mar practicing all over the Some of these "mammar use primitive and unsteril struments, including th ting-needle. Infection or rhage brings death to an 2,000 women a year. An who live through it face of going to prison for u years if caught.

Not many Italian wom realized until recently th might be an alternative good many do now. The ed abortion mill that h been closed down in Flore in fact an impeccably cl efficient clinic. Abortio provided there for $150 and even without charge of need. The women wh for help from every corne country were usually a nied by volunteer compa women's libbers or mem the Radical party's ass for sterilization and ab after being carefully he the association's receptio ters in other cities. Weekl ings at these centers h helped women to overcom fears by explaining exact was in store, but recruited baby-sitters for the tim would have to be swa home. Never was a woman ed unceremoniously out door minutes after an a lest she be found on the by some inquisitive offic deed, there was nothin clandestine about the clinic. On the contrary, t ical party sponsors did ev possible to let police, co government know it wa They might still be in not for a gleeful and ine noticeable article in th Fascist weekly Candido, ing the Radicals of ra millions at the clinic, made the arrests inevitab

No Joke

Of course, it is no jok to jail in this country or ever charge; even without aforethought, a prisoner n kept waiting for years sprung, before a sclerotic ary could get around to that is not really lik this case. The reason isn't that the law being challe among the most squalid i from Italy's Fascist regim is it only because of wid embarrassment in high over the egregious hypo suddenly trying to enfor law, which has been bro extensively since its in The supreme considerat that Italy simply isn't u used to be. The Catholic can no longer count on t tioning obedience here polling-booth: the sha proof was last year's refer on divorce, upheld by near thirds of the electorate. tion means a great deal n a great many more Italian divorce did. Millions of have already had one or abortions, and are no afraid to say so.

Indeed, surprising numb them are responding with the exhilarating cam launched by the Radicals the Florence arrests.

It is no accident, then practically every party h out of the Italian gover (except the neo-Fascist M scrambling now to get sou of abortion reform bill parliament or that the dent of the Senate Jus Commission himself has the team of lawyers def these Radical outlaws. F that political response is culation as old as p electoral arithmetic, you call it.

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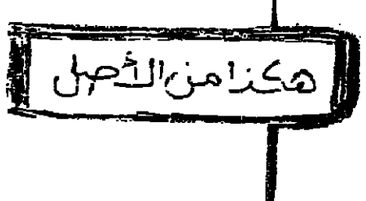
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Farm Aides Suspend EEC Price Talks

Set New Deadline; Bonn Bars Accord

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Jan. 21 (IHT).—European Economic Community agriculture ministers tonight agreed to drop their self-imposed Feb. 1 deadline for an agreement on farm prices.

The differences among the *negotiating positions* of the nine member states of the EEC were such that the ministers saw no possibility of reaching an agreement this month.

They agreed to meet again Feb. 10 for what will probably be a marathon session aimed at achieving a final agreement on farm prices for this year.

By their own admission, the West Germans were the most insistent that there should be a minimum increase in farm prices. Bonn is reluctant to agree to a price rise of more than 6 per cent before it reaches an accord with unions representing industrial workers. Wage negotiations are now taking place and the West German government does not want to give farmers an increase which could set the pattern for wage agreements with industrial unions.

The only notable achievement in today's discussions was an agreement that present arrangements for prices and subsidies should be continued until a new pricing accord is reached. It was also agreed that any new price rises should be paid to farmers retroactively to Feb. 1.

Divided on Oil Talks

PARIS, Jan. 21 (IHT).—The EEC is divided over preparations for the producer-consumer energy conference that is to take place this summer, according to official sources here.

The division became apparent during last night's Council of Ministers meeting in Brussels when the British delegation indicated that it was not willing to allow the Community to be represented as a single body at the conference.

There was also opposition from several delegations to the list of participants that has been proposed and a general "lack of enthusiasm" for the whole idea of the conference.

Another council meeting was scheduled for Feb. 10 and 11, to try to settle the differences so that the energy meetings can go on as planned. The French have set the end of March as a target date for a preparatory meeting of producers, consumers and developing nations, with a full conference to be held in the summer.

The French are clearly unhappy with the British position on the energy conference, which they think is a way of blocking a common European energy policy. But there is a strong possibility that the lack of enthusiasm for the French plan is the Community's way of showing disapproval of the *French decision to stay out* of the International Energy Agency, which includes most of the principal Western industrialized nations.

The energy agency will hold its next council meeting Feb. 5-7, which means that the EEC has put off its final decision on energy until after the agency meeting. This has irritated both the French and EEC Executive Commission president François-Xavier Ortoli, who said after yesterday's meeting that it was *wrong for the Community* to await "outside orientations before reaching its own decisions."

EEC, Comecon To Hold Parley In Russia Feb. 4

BRUSSELS, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Preliminary talks between the European Economic Community and its Communist counterpart, Comecon, will open in Moscow on Feb. 4, the Common Market has announced.

Comecon has sought formal relations between the two trade blocs. The Common Market has been more interested in getting the right to negotiate single trade deals for its nine member nations with the Soviet Union and other Comecon members.

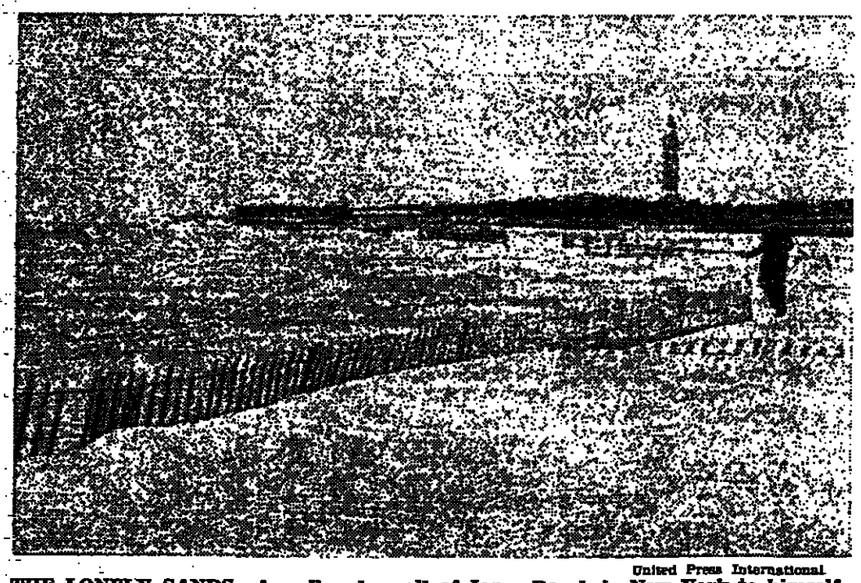
A Common Market spokesman said preliminary talks would be held in Moscow on Feb. 4-6 between its chief negotiator, Edmund Wellenstein, and Nikolai Fadayev, Comecon secretary-general. If these talks succeed, European Commission President François-Xavier Ortoli is expected to go to Moscow later.

Excess Gains Tax Planned by Poles

WARSAW, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—The Polish government yesterday revealed details of a property tax to be levied on persons—most of them in private enterprise—considered to have amassed wealth out of proportion to their contribution to society.

The tax will be calculated on such property as luxury houses, yachts and foreign cars. It may affect up to 20,000 persons "whose property came from incomes not in proportion to their real contribution of labor and whose living standards are higher than those possible for people with good salaries," a government announcement said.

With some exceptions, the tax will be imposed on property worth more than 700,000 zlotys ($35,000) acquired during the last 20 years.



United Press International

THE LONELY SANDS—A walker has all of Jones Beach in New York to himself.

Balking at 'Bossiness' of Paris

Andorra Fights French Curb on Its Aliens

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Jan. 21 (WP).—France is running into charges that it is too bossy toward tiny Andorra in the Pyrenees.

Not since the late French President de Gaulle more than a decade ago besieged the Riviera principality of Monaco has France brought the full weight of its power to bear on such a small state.

Both cases involved allegations that the smaller states were allowing foreign residents to take undue advantage of tax havens.

While Prince Rainier and Princess Grace of Monaco simply backed down from their confrontation with the general, Andorra's Grand Council of the Valleys, continental Europe's oldest free parliament, shows no such signs.

Angering the estimated 8,000 Andorran citizens is a recent decision by the republic's co-princes —French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and the Spanish bishop of Urgel—to restrict the number of foreign residents, especially those who are neither French nor Spanish.

20,000 Foreigners

The Andorrans do not necessarily argue with the wisdom of the decree, which was nailed on trees and pasted on walls, since they, too, worry about the presence of about 20,000—mostly Spanish—foreign residents.

The Andorrans, rather, are grumbling about whether the co-princes had the right to promulgate such a decree.

Since 1278, the Spanish bishop and the French successors of the counts of Foix have had the right to look after Andorra's foreign policy. More recent legislation, however, gives the Grand Council of the Valleys the power to determine the number of foreign residents. And, invoking that power, the council has formally refused to apply the decree governing foreign residents.

But French officials argue that, since 1949, the questors—the local representatives of the co-princes —have had the power to deal with Andorra's administration and insure its law and order.

The controversy is now being argued in closed negotiations between the questors and a three-man commission named by the Grand Council of the Valleys.

A Face-Saver

Even forcing the questors into negotiations is considered something of a face-saver—if not a victory—in 190-square-mile Andorra, which has no army and only 25 policemen. Every summer it has to borrow gendarmes and Spanish Guardia Civil to keep order in its tourist-crowded streets.

But Andorran nationalism is astir in the mountain republic, despite the traditional Christmas Eve tribute of 12 capons, 12 cheeses, 12 grouse and six hams paid to the co-princes in alternate years.

Andorrans are catching up with the modern world through tourism and a tax-free operation on a par with that of Hong Kong. Catalan-speaking Andorrans forced their language to be taught in the French and Spanish institutions, which are the republic's only schools, and the Grand Council of the Valleys decided in 1971 to give women the vote.

Nor is Andorra without weapons in its current hassle with its co-princes. With elections due in December, more militant Andorrans are talking of seeking to end the arrangement that allows Spain and France to operate tax-free, state-owned, commercial radio stations which are highly profitable.

Euthanasia Poll Fuels Dispute On Suspended Swiss Doctor

ZURICH, Jan. 21 (AP).—A nationwide controversy touched off by the suspension of a prominent Swiss physician in connection with euthanasia charges was fueled today by the publication of a public-opinion poll indicating that a majority of Swiss favor mercy killing.

According to the poll, conducted by the Scope Institute of Lucerne, 60 per cent of those questioned supported "active euthanasia" and 23 per cent opposed it. The institute said the result, compared with a similar survey in 1973, showed a shift toward the acceptance of euthanasia, a trend led by the young and the wealthy.

Publication of the poll, taken late last year, came after a wave of statements backing Prof. Urs Peter Haemmerli, 48, the suspended head physician at the Zurich Triemli Municipal Hospital.

The Zurich district attorney has announced that the American-trained Prof. Haemmerli is under suspicion of "intentional manslaughter" in connection with the deaths of an unspecified number of terminal patients.

The probe was started after a report to the city parliament last Thursday by the Health Department director, Dr. Regula Pestalozzi, who said Prof. Haemmerli had told her that some "hopelessly, chronically ill" patients had been intravenously given water instead of food. On Saturday, the hospital's consultant neurologist, Dr. Hans Spiess, said "pure liquid therapy" was given "only to cases of unconscious, in effect brainless, people who had no chance of improving." He also said that "analogous therapy" was practiced in many other clinics.

Prof. Haemmerli has denied having practiced "active euthanasia," but otherwise has withheld comment on the charges pending completion of a judicial inquiry that is likely to take considerable time. The Zurich Medical Association has denounced what it described as a "police action" to solve a "complex problem that cannot be defined in legal terms only."

"In cases where successful treatment is no longer possible," a responsible physician "will always pursue the one aim to spare a patient artificial prolongation of his sufferings and his pains," the association said in a communiqué.

Rolf Wyler, 21, an apprentice clerk who has been heading a drive for legalization of mercy killing that is requested by terminal patients, said today that he has collected more than the 5,000 signatures required to force *a statewide referendum* on the issue.

"It will face voters with a problem that is at least as complex as the question of [legalizing] abortion." Dr. Juerg Wunderli, the chief municipal physician in Zurich, said of the referendum.

Women Called More Probable Victims of Fires

BOSTON, Jan. 21 (AP).—Women are more likely victims of fires than men, doctors studying the characteristics of burn-prone adults have reported.

Dr. John MacArthur and Dr. Francis Moore based their report in the Journal of the American Medical Association on an examination of 155 adult patients treated consecutively for burns at Boston's Peter Bent Brigham Hospital.

The doctors said that about half of those patients treated in a period covering nearly 10 years showed a predisposition to burns. In the cases of more severe burns, this figure was 57 per cent, they reported.

Alcoholism, particularly when combined with smoking, led the list of predisposing factors found in the study, with senility, psychiatric disorders, neurological malfunctions and physical impairments following, the doctors said.

The report said that the patients' own home is the site of injury in 76 per cent of the cases. Fifteen per cent of those studied were injured in nursing homes, hospitals and mental institutions, it said.

30-Year Amnesiac Dies In U.S., Still Unknown

BOSTON, Jan. 21 (AP).—A man who suffered from amnesia for nearly 30 years has died at the U.S. Public Health Service Hospital here without anyone knowing his identity.

Suffering head and internal injuries, he was rescued from a raft in the North Atlantic in February, 1945, and was known at the hospital as Charles Jamieson, a name found on a card in his pocket when he was rescued. The card listed a birth date of April, 1898.

Egyptian Aide Is Seized

BEIRUT, Jan. 21 (AP).—Airport police arrested the prosecutor general of Egypt's Giza District yesterday on a charge of trying to smuggle 16 kilograms of hashish aboard a Cairo-bound airliner. Prosecutor Mohammed Hubaliah Desouki, 33, said he was on his way home from a pilgrimage to Mecca and did not know who put the hashish in his luggage.

Belgian Jobless Increase to 5.7%

BRUSSELS, Jan. 21 (AP).—Some 7,531 more Belgians have become unemployed in the last two weeks, the National Employment Office announced today.

It said the 5.4-per-cent increase brought the total of unemployed on Jan. 15 to 147,621, 5.7 per cent of the labor force. The sectors most affected, the office said, are trade, catering, construction, services and clothing.

Bolivian Ex-President Arrested as Plotter

LA PAZ, Jan. 21 (AP).—Former President Hernan Siles Zuazo has been arrested for plotting to replace President Hugo Banzer's military regime with a leftist civilian government, Interior Minister Juan Pereda has announced. He said that Mr. Siles slipped into the country two months ago and organized a "National Democratic Front of National Unity" which included leaders of the leftist Nationalist Revolutionary Movement, which ruled Bolivia from 1952 to 1964, the Christian Democrats and five Communist movements.

C.F. Martin, 83, A Retired U.S. Admiral, Is Dead

COLUMBIA, S.C., Jan. 21 (NYT).—Rear Adm. Charles F. Martin, 83, (ret.), commander of the battleship Pennsylvania and later of the Manus Island Naval Base in the Pacific during World War II, died here Sunday.

Adm. Martin, a native of Augusta, Ga., spent much of his naval duty in the submarine service and in the Judge Advocate General Corps.

After his retirement from the Navy in 1946, Adm. Martin joined the mathematics department of the University of South Carolina and later became head of its astronomy department.

He graduated from the College of Charleston in South Carolina in 1910 and from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1914. He later graduated from the George Washington Law School.

Pentti Pekkarinen

HELSINKI, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—Finnish Deputy Minister of Social Affairs Pentti Pekkarinen, 57, died yesterday of injuries received in a road accident near Kuopio, in eastern Finland. He was appointed to the left-center coalition Cabinet of Premier Kalevi Sorsa in 1972.

Eli Jacobson

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 21 (AP).—Eli Jacobson, 71, board chairman of Idle Wild Foods, Inc., and affiliated companies in the United States and the United Kingdom, died yesterday. He was a member last year of the White House Industry Advisory Council.

Piet van der Byl

CALEDON, South Africa, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—Maj. Piet van der Byl, 85, one of South Africa's best-known politicians, died at his farm near here today.

A sharp debater and one of Parliament's best-dressed and most impeccably mannered members, he retired from active politics in 1966 after serving for 37 years, 10 of them as a minister.

MOVIES IN PARIS

Bergman's Subtle 'Scenes From a Marriage'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 21 (IHT).—Marriages, like murders, always differ in detail, and each is a special case. At the moment two directors are presenting studies of modern matrimony on the Paris screens: Ingmar Bergman in "Scenes From a Marriage" (at the Biarritz and the Vendôme in Swedish with French subtitles) and Claude Lelouch in "Mariage" (at the Marivaux and the Bonaparte).

Bergman tells an absorbing story, leaving the spectator to draw his own conclusions. Both husband and wife are well educated and, seemingly, emotionally stable. He is a professor and she is a divorce consultant. They have been married for 10 years, have two daughters and appear ideally matched.

When the professor confesses that he has fallen in love with a younger woman and wants his freedom, his astonished wife tries in vain to hold him, begging him to reconsider. His brutal departure humiliates her. Later there are bitter battles as they arrange a divorce. Both remarry. Some years later they meet again.

Bergman has drawn this portrait of a marriage with deep psychological probing. Both its principals are pictured in the round and possess striking individuality. Their problems, therefore, are personal rather than representative. From the tangled web of their conflict emerges a drama, albeit fitful, that touches with liberal understanding the complex facets of their lives.

Liv Ullmann provides such acting as is rarely seen on the screen, her compelling playing of the vulnerable wife reaching its climax in the scene of the unexpected desertion and in those of its immediate aftermath. Erland Josephson scores, too, though less resoundingly, as her restless husband. In "Scenes From a Marriage," Bergman again displays his subtle artistry as a director-author.

* * *

Lelouch deals commonly with commoner clay in "Mariage," his story of a lower middle-class couple, from their wedding day to the brink of old age. The husband—at the start an awkward young man—develops into an oafish fourflusher. His wife, a pert coquette at the beginning, becomes a resigned drudge. The screenplay might be described as a sour version of Jan de Hartig's "Fourposter." Rufus and Bulle Ogier are the depressing, "average" pair.

* * *

"Harry and Tonto" (at the Publicis Matignon, the Boul' Mich and the Plaza in English) affords a pleasantly sentimental



Liv Ullmann and Erland Josephson in new Ingmar Bergman film.

pastime, relating the adventures of an elderly widower who, disgusted with New York and bored with his relatives, sets out on a crosscountry trip with his cat as his companion. During his travels, he falls in with hippies, hookers, boastful salesmen and an Indian medicine man, spends a night in Las Vegas, another in jail, and ends up with senior citizens in California. The good-natured Americana that serves as background often has a Saroyanesque flavor. Art Carney, made up as a tottering ancient, plays the independent oldtimer with charm and humor.

* * *

In his first film, "Paris n'Existe Pas," Robert Benayoun seemed a director with promising imagination. Now he has sought to turn out a zany comedy in "Sérieux Comme le Plaisir" (at the Elysées Lincoln, the Saint-Germain Village and the Clichy Pathé). Such stuff is alien to his talents.

A trio of bright young things—two youths and a girl—live together and love each other very much. After an exhaustive and scarcely fascinating exposure of their design-for-living, they travel around the country, indulging in practical jokes. Their gags, alas, are as witless as their pointless conversations. Jane Birkin is sprightly and attractive, but her partners are unschooled. Though the film is devised as an extravaganza, Benayoun constantly misses such opportunities as his script offers. In one scene the madcaps smoke up a railroad coach to receive only icy looks from the other passengers. Imagine what would have happened to them in a Mack Sennett scenario—or in real life.

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new stage productions:

"The Ritz" (a revised version of "The Tubs") by Terence McNally, is set in a steam bath, where it seems you can get "almost anything, even steam," Clive Barnes reports. A garbage collector on the run from his Mafia-inclined brother-in-law hides out at the Ritz. The situation has possibilities; Barnes says that "a fat, middle-aged man being pursued around homosexual steam baths by a murderous gangster is funny." The farce is fast moving, rarely leaving one time to think "which is very wise of it." The sub-plot concerns a would-be cabaret singer who mistakes the garbage man for a producer. Robert Drivas directs "at just the right pace" and the scenery by Lawrence King and Michael H. Yeargan "is most glamorous." Rita Moreno "has the best part" (the would-be star) and "she goes to it like a spitfire in heat. I adored her," Barnes says. The others are "effervescent," and contribute to a "hilarious" evening.

"Marcus Brutus" by Paul Foster has been obtained for its world premiere by the small local theater company Stage/West in Springfield, Mass. Foster's desire to "push theater beyond its conventionally realistic bounds" in order to examine historical and philosophical considerations is also apparent in this new play, says Clive Barnes, though he adds that the potentially dramatic situation could, and should, have been better exploited. "Marcus Brutus" pursues "the same idea of the inevitability of history with the pragmatic possibilities of character," which boils down to the question, Why did Brutus kill Caesar? A young playwright tackles the problem and the characters are very real to *him. The scene alternates* between the playwright's apartment and Roman history, and the end result is that the young man decides that "no case is rational." Barnes thought the acting "very fair" and the play "worth working on."

Books Bolster Franco-German Cultural Ties

IRVING MARDER

PARIS (IHT).—The death sentence pronounced so confidently in "The Gutenberg Galaxy" by Marshall McLuhan (whatever happened to *him?*) may yet turn out to be premature by a century or so. In the land of its birth, at least—judging by evidence that has just reached here—the industry invented by Johann Gutenberg is still full of beans. The evidence consists of 3,000 new books and periodicals produced by 350 West German publishing houses. These constitute an exposition called "Une Société Vivante," which will be on view here until the end of the month and then will visit nine other cities in France.

Sponsored jointly by the French and German publishing associations, the West German Foreign Ministry and the German cultural organization known as the Goethe Institute, the exposition is aimed at strengthening the cultural ties between the former enemies, in addition to demonstrating the vitality of the German publishing industry. (It is also aimed, of course, at selling books: Each of the volumes on view has a price, in francs, penciled discreetly on the flyleaf.)

The French press has already noted with awe that the West Germans published about 45,000 books in 1973— more than twice as many as the French did, although West Germany's population—55 million—is only slightly bigger than France's. The West Germans exported about $100 million worth of books in 1973—the United States and France were their best customers—and sold the foreign rights of about 3,800 books.

The current show—at the Cercle de la Librairie, 117 Boulevard Saint-Germain, through Jan. 29 —is a shrewdly mounted microcosm of the West German publishing industry, which was reborn literally out of the ashes only 30 years ago. Dispersed over plenty of floor space, and arranged in a way that encourages browsing, there is something for everybody (even illiterates: lots of picture books). "Linus—Oder, Wo Ist Meine Schmuse-Decke?" (does anyone fail to recognize Linus's most treasured possession?), "Asterix Bei der Olympischen Spielen" and "Ich, Donald Duck" rub shoulders with Theodor W. Adorno's collected works, Herbert Marcuse's "Konter-Revolution und Revolte" (both published by Suhrkamp), the theologian *Hans Küng's "Christ Sein"* (Piper) and—one of many works by a current hot property on display —a handwritten and self-illustrated 1938 autobiographical work by Hermann Hesse, in a facsimile edition, with an afterword by the playwright Peter Weiss.

Art Books

There is, as one would expect, a wide selection of scientific books, and there is also a broad spectrum of art books, many of them sumptuously printed and several of a size that would overpower the average coffee table. As for the prose works, all of the classics are well represented, from Goethe, Lessing and Schiller to Mann, Kafka, and Musil, and so are such contemporary gilt-edged investments as Böll and Grass. Nor is the literature of revolt, circa 1968, skimped.

Another section of the exposition contains French translations of German books. Noteworthy among these is a 1936 novel, "Mephisto," by Thomas Mann's son Klaus (who killed himself at the age of 42). The French edition will be published (by Denoël) this week.

Traditionalists may find it reassuring to know that such titles as "Atlas zur Anatomie und Morphologie der Nutzfische für den Praktischen Gebrauch in Wissenschaft und Wirtschaft" are still keeping Gutenberg's descendants on their toes.

The exposition moves from Paris to Toulouse (Feb. 2-19) and then to Lille, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Nice, Montpellier, Nancy, Strasbourg and Reims.

Dramatic U.S. Gift to U.K. Group

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (WP).—A $250,000 grant by the National Endowment for the Humanities to England's Royal Shakespeare Company was described both as a breakthrough and as "an insult" yesterday in Washington at a press conference by actors' groups, unions and others.

The grant, first of its kind to a foreign company, will permit members of the Royal Shakespeare troupe to lecture at New York University, the University of Denver and the University of Nebraska. The company will perform for the public for six weeks in Brooklyn, and one week each in Denver and Omaha.

Speakers yesterday generally preferred the velvet glove to the iron fist on the topic of U.S. taxpayers' dollars going to foreign performers.

But Donald Grody, who represented both Actors' Equity and the council of AFL-CIO, revealed that a letter had been dispatched to President Ford and congressional figures in the arts area requesting that "You investigate this action of the Humanities Endowment and that you seek to rectify the economic harm and insult inflicted on the American theater."

Question Wisdom

Mr. Grody went on to say: "The Royal Shakespeare Theater is among the world's finest and we welcome the visit. But we seriously question the wisdom of *expending taxpayer money for* this purpose and we're especially concerned with priorities at this time."

Broadway producer Alexander Cohen, who is planning a Bicentennial World Theater Festival, said: "I don't share any pessimistic feelings. The grant . . . encourages a standard of excellence in the theater and that is always to be applauded. I am most hopeful that the result of this pilot grant will be many similar grants which will benefit American actors and American theater companies when we have intelligent proposals which we feel advance the aims of the endowment."

Generally, federal funds for the performing arts are allocated through the National Endowment for the Arts. Only in the case of Oregon's Shakespeare Festival at Ashland has the Endowment for the Humanities donated funds. Those funds were for members of a U.S. company to serve as teachers for college classes.

Roger Rosenblatt, director of the funds division of education programs, commented after the conference that "no insult to the American theater was intended. We will be glad to entertain applications for educational events coinciding with a production's tour.

"In this case, the Royal Shakespeare Company long has had components which function in this way. We see the group as helping to quicken American interest. One goal in our enabling legislation is 'to foster education in and public understanding and appreciation of the humanities.'"

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Bellini's "Norma" is scheduled for a revival at La Scala in Milan Jan. 27 with a cast headed by Montserrat Caballé, Viorica Cortez, Gianni Raimondi and Luigi Roni. Francesco Molinari-Pradelli will conduct and the work will be staged by Mauro Bolognini, with sets and costumes by Mario Ceroli and Gabriella Pescucci.

* * *

The first American performances of Eugene Kurtz's "Ça... *Diagramme Pour Orchestre,*" will be given Jan. 23, 24 and 25 by the Cleveland Orchestra under Lorin Maazel, in Cleveland, followed by performances Feb. 5 at Boston, Feb. 7 at the University of Connecticut and Feb. 10 at New York, by the same orchestra. The work, written by the Paris-resident American composer on a commission from the French Cultural Ministry, was given its world premiere in December, 1972, by the Orchestre Radio-Symphonique of Strasbourg.

* * *

The Orchestre de Paris will again have Soviet guests for its concerts of Jan. 22 and 25 (in Paris) and Jan. 23 (in Douai), with Yuri Temirkanov conducting Shostakovich's 10th Symphony and with Leonid Kogan as soloist in Beethoven's Violin Concerto.

DIAMONDS

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Gold Medal
1958

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

—74/75— High, Low,	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chge prev. Close
61¼	30½ Abbt Lb 1.32	13	20	38½	47⅞	48⅛	+ ¼
41¼	22¾ ACF In 2.60	9	59	40½	39¾	39⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	7 AcmeCev	7	3	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅜ AdmDg .04	3	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	—
83¼	7⅜ AdmEx .77a		20	12	12¾	12¾	
5½	1¾ Adms Millis		5	3	3¾	3¾	
8¼	3 Addressog		55	6¾	6¾	6¾	
8⅝	6½ Advlny .30e		11	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
31	16⅛ AetnaLf 1.08	7	639	23⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— 1
10⅜	5⅜ Ahmans .20	5	5	9¼	9	9⅛	
4¾	2⅝ Aileen Inc	5	14	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
83	35¾ AirPrd. 2.20b	14	X21	48	47½	47¾	+ ⅝
14⅞	10 Aircoinc .90	5	46	13	12⅜	12¾	
2¾	1 AJ Industrls		4	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
24	8⅜ Alcoa 1.20	5	12	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
7⅝	2¾ Ala Gas 1.16	7	3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
30⅜	69½ Alsp pf8.28		290	73⅛	72½	72⅝	+ 1
29⅛	5⅝ Alaska Intrs		125	10⅛	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
24⅝	12⅝ Albanyin .60	5	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
9⅛	4 AlbertoC .36	16	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
17⅜	10 Albertsn .60	7	3	12¾	12⅜	12¾	
41	18¼ AlcanAl 1.40	4	167	23¼	22	22	
9⅝	7¼ AlcanSd .48	4	30	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
32⅞	12⅛ AlcanLb .20	10	17	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
7¾	2 Alexdrs .10a	10	4	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
23½	2½ AlisMf 2.84e	2	13	3⅝	3½	3½	
12⅛	6⅛ AllegCp .45e	2	7	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
32¾	20¼ AlleLud 1.40	3	43	23⅜	21½	22	+ ¼
41	23⅝ AlleLud pf 3			30	30	30	
21½	10¼ AllgPwr 1.52	9	916	16⅞	16¼	16¾	+ ½
9⅝	3⅜ AllenGrp .40	4	6	4½	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
8¼	2⅜ AlldCh 1.80	5	171	25¾	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
17½	11⅝ AlldProd 1	4	21	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
25⅝	15¼ AlldSt 1.50	5	5	19¼	18¾	19	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅝ Allg Supmkt		4	2⅝	2½	2½	
10¾	6⅛ AllisChal .24	4	31	7¾	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
7⅛	3½ AllrtAut .56	5	7	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
17¾	6¾ Alpha Pl .72	4	1	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
61¼	25⅞ Alcoa 1.34	5	217	29	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
35	21½ AmalSug 2a	3	38	31¼	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
53⅜	23¼ Amax 1.75	6	61	32⅝	31⅞	32¼	+ ⅛
82⅞	77 Amax pf5.25		2	81⅜	81⅛	81⅛	+ ⅛
82	57½ AMBAC .50	4	19	7⅜	6⅞	7	— ⅛
5	2¾ Amcord .24	4	4	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
252	91¾ Amerco 1.20	3	10	16	16	16	— ⅛
39	25 Amrc pf2.60	2	X8	28	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
48	12⅜ A Hess .30b	2	325	17½	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
99¼	59¾ A Hss pf5.50		96	65	64¾	65	+ ⅛
18¾	5¾ AAirFlit .44	7	92	9⅛	8½	9	+ ⅛
23⅜	4⅞ Am Airlin	12	90	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
7½	3⅛ A Baker .20		5	4	4	4	— ⅛
39¼	27¼ A Brnds 2.56	7	81	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
68⅜	30½ AmBdcst .80	5	94	36¼	36½	36⅛	
9⅝	4½ AmBldM .24	5	5	7	6⅞	7	
37⅝	22½ A Can 2.20b		46	30⅝	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
23⅝	18 A Can pf1.75	4		21	21	21	— ⅛
15	9⅛ AmCen Mtg		4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
23	12 A Chain 1.20	4	29	16	15½	16	+ ⅛
25⅛	17⅛ A Cyan 1.50	7	180	23⅛	21¾	22	+ ⅛
79⅜	6¼ AmDistil .95	31	6	10½	10⅜	11½	
41	16 A DisTel .52	10	32	19¾	19¼	19⅜	
6⅛	2⅜ AmDueDV		3	3	3	3	
15⅝	5⅝ ADul pf.84a		3	7½	7½	7½	
27⅛	16¾ AmElPw 2	7	412	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	
7¼	3⅛ AFamily .24	4	15	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
26⅜	16⅜ AGlBd 1.96e		25	24½	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
19¼	13 AGhCv 1.54a		6	16⅛	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
14	7 A Gnins .60	4	27	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
25⅝	16 A Gin pf1.50		2	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅛ AmHoist .70	4	41	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
44⅞	26⅛ A Home .80	21	311	28⅞	28¼	28½	
47⅛	18¼ AmHosp .30	22	291	29	28	28	— ⅛
8	3⅛ Am Invest		6	3	3	3	— ⅛
7⅛	5¼ A Medicl .12	5	37	6⅛	6	6	
4½	1¾ A Medicorp	83	67	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
63⅜	33⅞ AmMot .20b	7	74	37	36¼	36⅝	+ ½
41⅛	25⅞ AMetCo 2.54		10	5	4¾	5	— ⅛
7⅝	5¼ Am Seating		10	7	7	7	
13½	5¼ AmShip .68	18	12	7⅛	7	7	
27⅜	13 A Smelt 1.50	3	59	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
15⅜	7¾ AmStand .80	4	151	11¼	10⅝	11¼	+ ⅛
59	37½ A Std pf4.75		22	45¼	45	45¼	+ ⅛
12⅜	5½ AmSterll .28	6	37	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
34⅝	22⅜ AmStores 2		4	9	29¾	29	
4⅝	2⅛ AT&T wt			423	9¾	9-16	9⅝
53	39⅜ AmT&T 3.40	9	1022	47½	46¾	46⅞	+ ⅛
69	46⅜ AmT&T pf 4		64	51⅛	50¾	51⅛	+ ⅜
47	39¼ ATT pfB3.74		7	44⅛	44	44⅛	
48⅛	39⅛ ATT pfA3.64		2	42⅜	42¾	42¾	+ ⅛
10⅜	6¼ AWatWk .64	5	5	8½	8½	8½	
10⅜	8½ Ameron .90	3	2	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛ AmesD .10a	3	18	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅜	1¾ AmHerRa .40	4	6	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
24	9 AMF In 1.34	6	89	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
22⅝	12⅝ Amfac Inc 1	5	25	17⅝	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
45¼	28⅛ AMP Inc .23	19	138	29⅝	27⅞	28⅛	— ⅛
9½	6½ Ampco .40a	3	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
4⅞	2 Ampex Corp	3	42	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	1½ Amrep Corp	3	6	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
53⅜	22⅜ Amstar 3.10	2	65	27⅝	26⅝	27¼	+ ⅜
47⅞	32 Amsted 2.20	6	84	41⅛	40¾	41	+ 1½
7⅝	5 Amtel .32	3	47	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	+ ⅛
38	12⅜ Anaconda 1a	3	33	16	15⅜	15⅝	
18⅜	12 AnchrH 1.08	5	9	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
27⅜	15½ AnderClay 1	6	14	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
9	3⅞ Angelica .12	5	50	5⅛	4¾	5	+ ⅛
21	17⅛ AnsurCo .68	4	191	14⅜	13¾	14	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅜ Apache .60	5	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
15¼	6⅜ ApcoOil .49	3	23	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
3¼	1⅞ Apodaca Corp			3¼	3¼	3¼	
11½	4¼ APL Corp 1	6	60	12	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
5¾	1⅞ Applid Mag		8	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
101	45 ARA Sv 1.46	9	32	50	49½	49¾	+ ⅛
9⅛	5 ArcataN .36	5	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
23⅞	18½ ArcatN pf 2		1	20½	20½	20½	
24⅜	13¼ Arch:D .25b	9	437	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+ ½
4½	1¼ Arctic Entr		2	2	2	2	
12⅜	6¼ Armtch	4	10	14⅛	13¾	14	+ ⅛
23⅝	14 ArtzPSv 1.36	6	165	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
12⅜	4½ ArkBest .44	17	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
27¼	15⅜ ArkLGa 1.70	5	26	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
4⅜	1 Arlen RlyD		2	2	2	2	
23⅝	18⅞ Armco 1.60a	4	259	25⅜	24¾	25⅛	+ ⅛
31½	22 Arm pf 2.10		3	26	25¾	26	— ⅛
22¾	14⅜ ArmsCk .52	10	89	21¾	21	21¾	+ ⅛
22⅝	11⅛ Arm Ru 1.68	7	11	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
14⅜	9⅝ AroCorp	5	3	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
13¾	5⅝ ArvinInd .52	11	17	7¾	7½	7⅝	
104½	82½ ASA 1.20e			85	84	85	— ⅛
27⅜	15⅜ AshdOil 1.40	4	54	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
21¾	13⅜ AsdDrG 1.40	6	7	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
9⅞	5¼ Ahlone .40	3	49	8½	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
15	2⅛ Alco 1.68e	5	22	5¼	5¼	5¼	
23½	12 AlCyEl 1.50	6	54	14⅛	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
113⅜	23 AlRich 2.50	10	656	87¼	85⅝	86⅛	— ¼
74¼	48 AlRc pf2.80			624	57⅞	58⅜	+ ⅛
2¼	1 AlRc Corp	29		139	1¾	1¾	
37⅝	17⅜ ATO Inc .20	3	5	41⅛	40¾	41⅛	+ ⅛
36⅞	22¾ AuDa .20e	18	114	31½	30¾	31¼	+ 1⅛
3½	1¼ Ausrn Ind		9	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
8⅞	2 Avco Corp	9	16	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
2	5-16 Avco Cp w		12	11-16	⅝	⅝	
35⅜	9 AvcoCp pf		7	13½	13⅜	13½	— ⅛
44	27¼ AveryPd .30	15	26	29⅞	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	4⅝ Avnstnc .40	6	59	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
8⅜	4⅛ Avnstrip .28	3	6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
65	18⅜ AvonPd 1.48	15	630	32¾	31½	31½	— 1⅛
23⅜	8⅝ Aztec OilGs	14	22	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛

B

27¼	17½ BabckW .90	6	99	17¼	16⅛	17	
6¼	2¾ Bache .10e		25	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
19¾	3½ Bakerin .20	5	9	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
43⅜	22½ BakerOil .37	20	89	34½	34	34	— ⅛
14⅝	5 BaldDH .40a	4	7	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
23⅜	12⅝ BaldGE 1.84	7	188	18	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	19⅝ BanCal 1.24	9	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
26⅞	21½ Bandag Inc	22	106	28¾	28	28	+ ⅛
5⅜	2 Bangr Pump		47	4⅜	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	6½ BanP pf1.25		2	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
36⅝	12 BkofNY 2.20	5	x14	29	28⅛	28¾	+ ⅛
27⅛	9⅝ Bk of Va .88	5	1	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
27½	20⅞ BankTr 3	5	1	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
14	5¼ BarbOil .30e			7¾	7½	7½	+ ⅛
24⅝	9⅜ BardCR .20	13	61	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
22⅞	9¼ Barnett Mtg	3	3	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
10¼	6 Basicinc .48	3	18	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
1⅝	16⅛ BatesMf .20	3	5	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
20⅜	14⅜ Bate Mf pf 1		5	15	20	19½	— ⅛
27¾	15⅝ Bathind .40	4	81	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
45	27⅜ Bausch .60	11	8	27⅛	23	23	— ⅛
43⅜	24⅛ BaxtLab .19	28	827	33¼	32½	32½	— ⅛
16½	13 BayStG 1.60	5	11	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	18 Bearing .32	11	5	15	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
23⅜	12⅛ Beatr Fds .72	11	14	18	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
40	20⅝ Beckm .50	9	39	20½	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
9⅞	6⅜ BectDick .40	18	135	39¾	38	39⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	4¼ BeechA .60b	4	43	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	2⅜ BeechCrk	7	48	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝ Bekins .20	7	5	2	1⅞	1⅞	
19½	9½ BelcoP .56e	4	15	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	
18½	12 Belden 1.20	5	13	14¾	14¼	14¾	
8½	4⅜ BeldHo .30b	6	13	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
25⅞	8¾ Bell How .84	4	34	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	9⅞ BemisCo 1	4	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
20¾	13⅜ Bendix 2.50	3	2	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
47⅜	31 Bendix pf 3	1		33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
27⅜	17¼ BenfCp 1.25	5	337	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
67	37 Benef pf4.30		6	44¾	44½	44½	+ ⅜
20½	7⅛ BenSM 2.30e	3	17	6¾	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
6	2⅜ BengtB .07e	3	23	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
17⅛	7⅝ Berkey Pho		23	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7¼	3⅛ Best Prod	5	75	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
25⅛	23½ BethSt 2	4	75	27⅜	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
39⅝	23½ BgThre .60b	15	12	28⅞	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
41½	20 BlackDr .48	21	268	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ⅛
7½	3⅜ BlairJhn .48	9	6	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
15⅜	9⅝ BlisLau 1.10	4	8	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
14	7 BlockHR .40	5	24	12¼	12	12½	+ ⅛
21¼	12 BlueBell .96	5	42	14⅜	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
29½	11⅝ Boeing .60a	5	151	16¾	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
19	9⅞ BolseCas .52	10	32	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	15¾ Bordn 1.20	4	33	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
22⅜	12½ BorWar 1.35	7	87	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
29¼	14 BosEd 2.44	7	41	17¼	17	17	+ ⅛
207½	69¾ BosE pf8.84		z150	76¾	75¾	75¾	— ⅛
12½	4½ Brantf .15e	4	77	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
42¾	39¾ Briggs 1.60a	12	9	39	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
52⅜	38⅜ BrisMy 1.52	18	164	47¾	46⅝	46⅞	— ⅛
38	25 BrisMy pf 2		17	35	34⅜	35	+ ⅛
14⅛	4½ BritPet .40e	2	191	6⅛	6	6¼	+ ⅛
14⅜	10 Britwy Gls 1	2	37	14¾	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
20⅞	19⅜ BkIyUG 1.72	7	15	13⅝	13½	13½	+ ⅛
12⅞	5⅝ Brown Co	3	2	11	11	11	— ⅛
23¼	13⅜ BwnGp 1.40	6	16	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
10¼	4¼ BwnShrp .20	6	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
10⅞	6⅛ BrumFer .28	5	31	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
16⅝	7⅛ Brunswk .40	4	169	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
28	8 BrushW .40	3	15	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
20⅜	3 BT Mi 1.45e	15	14	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
45⅝	19 BucyErie 1	16	66	33⅝	33¼	33½	— ⅛
12½	7 BuddCo .80	3	19	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
7½	3¼ Budfrnd .22i	4	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
27⅜	14⅜ Builder Inv	1	24	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
13	6¾ BulovaW .70	4	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
21⅜	9⅜ BumkrRa .40	9	9	5⅜	5	5⅛	
26½	13⅜ Burlind 1.60	4	543	18⅛	15¾	15¾	— 2⅛
49⅝	27 BurlNor 1.70	6	261	41	39½	39½	— ⅛
7⅜	6¼ BurlNo pf.53		9	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
26¼	16½ Burndy .72	5	29	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
103	61⅛ Burrghs .50	17	202	64⅜	61⅜	62⅝	— ⅛

C

36⅝	24⅜ CabCab For	3	11	46⅛	45⅜	45⅜	— ⅛
26⅝	21⅜ CbCab For	4	11	49	48⅜	48⅜	— ⅛
23¾	14 Cabot Cp .92	4	7	19	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
3½	1⅛ Cadence Ind		4	3	2	2	— ⅛
4¾	2¼ Caesars Wrld		4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
4½	1⅜ Cal Finanl	7	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
21	12⅜ CalP Ut 1.52	6	10	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
20¾	6¼ Callahn .15r	8	2	8½	8½	8½	
14⅜	1⅛ Camrn Brn		11	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
30⅜	22¼ CamSp 1.24	11	53	30⅛	29⅞	30	
35	31½ CanSouRy 3	6	z10	34	34	34	+ 1
28⅜	10⅜ CdnPac .86e	6	70	14⅜	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
13⅜	6⅞ CanalR 1.10	8	6	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
36¼	16⅝ CapCitCom	8	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
31¾	17⅝ Capit Mtg		16	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
43⅝	34⅜ Carbor 1.70	4	12	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
18⅛	9¼ CarlsIe .88	5	8	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
22¼	10½ CarpPw 1.60	7	437	15½	15⅛	15½	
31¼	15¾ CarTec 1.60	4	11	19⅜	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
17	6 CarrCp 52	25	31	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
35	28 Carr pf2.25		x10	29	29	29	+ 1
14⅜	8½ CarrGl 1.29e	1	109	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
31	12 CartHwl .80	8	68	17⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
52	22 CarthW pf 2		97	23½	23	23	+ 1⅛
9⅛	4¾ CartWall .40	8	82	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
71	6 CascNGs .92	7	6	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
17⅞	10 CastICk .80b	7	27	14⅜	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
69¾	39⅜ CaterTr 1.80	13	128	52¾	51⅜	52⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	3¼ Cavnagh Cm		4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ 1-16
48⅜	25 CBS 1.40	9	230	31¼	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅝ CCI Corp		3	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
17	7⅛ Coco Cp 1.15	4	5	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
35	24½ Celanse 2.80	4	93	26½	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	3¼ Cencolnc .20		124	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
19	4 Center .12i	7	131	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	⅜ CentCmtl 1.72	6	35	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
29⅜	18 CentIlL 1.68	6	35	24¼	24	24	+ ⅛
18⅛	5 CentIlL pf2.87		x270	26¼	26	26	— ⅛
15⅞	8½ CentIPS 1.20	8	92	11½	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	11¼ CentLaE 1.28	8	9	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	10¼ CentPw 1.24	8	9	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
15⅝	5¼ CNA pfA1.10	1	9	6	6	6	— ⅛
13½	8¼ CNA I 1.08a		14	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
8¾	13-32 CNAL Larw	2	1	7¼	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
20	4½ CNAL pf2.10		11	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
12⅜	3⅝ CoastSt Gas	3	141	7¼	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
18⅜	10¼ CstSG pf1.10		4	14	14	14	— ⅛
12⅞	4¼ CocaCol 2.13	15	177	58⅞	57¾	58	— 1
12⅜	4¾ CocaBlla .40	9	145	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
13⅜	5⅛ Coldwbk .56	5	6	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
7⅛	1¼ Coleco Ind		202	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
30¼	15¾ ColgPal .68	16	168	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
9¼	3½ ColinAlk .56	5	51	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
10½	1⅜ Collins Fd	6	14	2¾	2½	2⅝	
17⅜	7¼ ChamSp .60	7	63	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
13	4¾ Chance .60	9	48	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
21⅜	10⅜ ChaseMh .40a	4	617	15⅝	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
7	4¼ EnuisBu .32	3	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
20	12½ Emtex 1.20	6	5	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
25	7⅜ Envirotch	6	7	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
16	7 Equimrk .88	6	7	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
37⅜	20⅞ EquiGs 2.40	5	15	24¾	24¼	24¾	— ⅛
22⅜	10 EquiLf 1.72b	5	25	14⅝	14	14½	+ ⅛
34	21⅛ Esmark 1.40	3	24	27	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
7	3¼ Esquire .32	3	4	4¼	3¾	4	— ⅛
5⅛	2¾ Estrline .30	7	4	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
20	19 Ethyl 1.20a	4	58	27⅜	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
40	26 Ethyl pf2.40		4	36	35¾	36	+ ⅛
13¼	9⅛ EvansProd		121	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
18⅜	9½ ExCell 1	5	28	11¾	11⅛	11⅜	+

هكذا من الأصل

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1975

...apitalOutlay ...n Britain ...een Falling

...975 Spending Cut a ...ow to Government

...ONDON, Jan. 21 (AP-DJ).—...ish manufacturers plan to ... their capital spending this ... and next, despite strong ...ing by the government for an ...ease in their capital outlays. ...he manufacturers' capital ...nding intentions, disclosed in ...eport published today by the ...artment of Industry, will be ...o 10 per cent lower in 1975 ...n in 1974, with a further re...tion in 1976.

...he report said a previous sur... had indicated a small rise in ... volume of manufacturers' ...ital outlays, but from a lower ... level than now thought ...ly.

...he department said that while ...l figures for 1974 are not yet ...liable, manufacturers' capital ...nding in real terms during the ...r is estimated to have in...ased about 8 per cent over 1973. ...or 1975, it said, larger than ...rage falls in capital spending ... expected in the textile, ...ather, clothing, engineering, ...d, drink and tobacco industries. ...he figures do not include the ...wy spending on exploration and ...velopment work in the North ...—classified as a mining ac...ity.

...he findings are a blow to the ...vernment's economic strategy. ...ancellor of the Exchequer ...nis Healey has said that a ...ift of resources into exports ...d investment is my first prior... in economic management."

...aris May Ease ...nvestment Rules ...o Attract Arabs

PARIS, Jan. 21 (AP-DJ).—The ...ench government is considering ...e possibility of amending cer...in tax provisions governing for...gn investments in an attempt ...o attract Arab capital, informed ...ources said today.

The move follows criticism of ...rench policy on foreign invest...ents made to French officials ...nd businessmen visiting the ...iddle East.

Prospective investors reported... complained that French regu...tions are too restrictive, and ...lled for greater liberalization ...d simplification of procedures. Although French legislation is ...garded as more complex and ...s favorable than that prevail... in other Common Market ...untries, foreign investors are ...nerally subjected to the same ...es imposed on French citizens ...corporations. These include a ...per-cent withholding tax on ...idends and a 50-per-cent tax ...corporate profits.

France has been anxious to at...ct Arab capital, but the inflow ...petrodollars has been insignif...nt so far.

...pel Lays Off 11,300

...UESSELSHEIM, W. Germany, ... 21 (UPI).—Adam Opel AG, ...neral Motors' West German ...sidiary, today temporarily laid ... 11,300 of its 14,700 work force ... the Bochum plant until Jan. ...because of continuing low sales, ...company spokesman said.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Takes Action Against Nestlé

The U.S. Federal Trade Commission (FTC) has initiated legal action aimed at forcing Nestlé to divest itself of Stouffer Corp., which produces frozen food entrees and operates a chain of restaurants. The Swiss corporation acquired Stouffer in 1973 from Litton Industries for $105 million. The complaint alleges that the purchase had the effect of suppressing competition in the frozen food market. Stouffer is the second-largest U.S. marketer of frozen main dishes. In addition to requiring Nestlé to get rid of Stouffer, the FTC complaint would ban Nestlé for 10 years from acquiring a business in the frozen foods industry without FTC approval.

Pan Am Opens Third Merger Study

American Airlines and Pan American World Airways have undertaken a study to "evaluate the benefits" that would be realized and the problems that would be faced in combining all or parts of their respective operations. In a joint statement, Albert Casey, chairman of American, and William Seawell, chairman of Pan Am, said, "We are conducting a study to identify and evaluate potential cost reductions, service improvements and operational efficiencies that could be achieved through an integration of our operations. We would also like to know the magnitude of the problems we face." Pan Am also is currently engaged in preliminary merger studies with Trans World Airlines and Eastern Airlines. Those studies were disclosed late last year.

Ciba-Geigy Sales Rise 14.5%

Ciba-Geigy group sales rose 14.5 per cent last year to 9.34 billion Swiss francs (about $3.66 billion). Had monetary parities remained stable, the sales growth rate expressed in Swiss francs would have been 24 per cent, the pharmaceuticals firm says. Earnings were below expectations, but the company gave no figures.

AMC to Offer Rebates

American Motors Corp., following in step with the big three U.S. auto makers, will offer cash rebates of up to $600 to buyers of certain of its small cars until the end of February. AMC says its rebates will range from $200 to buyers of all 1975 Gremlin and Hornet models to $400 for Hornet models with special equipment and up to $600 on certain Matador models.

Shortfall Is Financed by Foreign Loans

Japan's Payments Deficit Narrowed in 1974

TOKYO, Jan. 21 (AP-DJ).—Japan's overall payments deficit narrowed to $6.84 billion last year from $10.07 billion in 1973, the Finance Ministry said today in a provisional report.

The deficit was entirely financed by external borrowing by Japanese commercial banks rather than by depleting the country's reserves.

Japan's official holdings of gold, special drawing rights and convertible foreign currencies stood at the equivalent of $13.52 billion at the end of the year, up from $12.25 billion at the end of December 1973.

In contrast, the net short-term external liabilities of the commercial banking sector jumped to $11.6 billion at the end of 1974 from $3.47 billion the previous year. These liabilities consist mainly of dollars borrowed in the United States and in the Eurodollar market to finance Japanese imports.

Influence of Trade

Most of the heavy increase in borrowing took place in the first half of 1974, when Japan's trade deficit widened under the initial impact of higher oil prices. Around mid-year, however, the trade account went back into surplus and the need for external borrowing diminished as day-to-day foreign exchange receipts nearly equalled payments.

In December, for instance, Japanese commercial banks reduced their net external liabilities by $810 million.

Japan's trade surplus fell to $1.68 billion last year from $3.68 billion in 1973 due to higher oil prices. These figures are measured on the so-called International Monetary Fund basis, which values both imports and exports solely on the cost of goods. Freight and insurance charges, which normally greatly increase the actual cost of imports, are recorded in a separate item in this accounting system.

Japan's 1974 exports were listed at $54.5 billion, up from $36.26 billion the previous year. Imports advanced to $52.82 billion from $32.58 billion.

The past year was characterized by an initial sharp deterioration in Japan's trade balance as the prices of oil, food and other essential imports soared. But then came a big improvement as most companies launched aggressive export drives to offset sluggish sales in the domestic market. In the past few weeks there have been fresh signs of deterioration as the purchasing power of many of Japan's trading partners weakened.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, Japan's trade account plunged to a $1.68-billion deficit in the first quarter of 1974 from a $435-million surplus in the last three months of 1973.

The second quarter of 1974 showed a distinct improvement as the seasonally-adjusted deficit narrowed to $118 million, a trend that gained momentum in the July-September period, when an $893-million surplus was recorded.

Although the fourth quarter showed an even larger surplus at $1.84 billion, the last three months of the year also contained signs of a renewed downturn.

The seasonally-adjusted trade surplus peaked at $909 million in October before declining to $622 million in November and falling further to $304 million in December.

Currency Outflow Cut

The payments balance showed its greatest improvement in the long-term capital account. Despite persistent sales of Japanese securities by foreign investors throughout 1974, the net outflow of long-term funds was cut to $4 billion last year from a record $9.75-billion deficit in 1973.

The improvement stemmed from controls imposed on the external lending activities of Japanese banks, to a stringent tight money policy that made it difficult for local companies to invest abroad, and to an almost total halt to Japanese investment in foreign securities.

The long-term capital account also was aided by a $1-billion, five-year bank deposit in Japan by Saudi Arabia during the fourth quarter of 1974. That deposit constituted the country's only significant inflow of petrodollars last year.

Higher freight rates, a big jump in debt-servicing costs and a substantial deficit in tourist spending contributed to a $6.2-billion net outflow in Japan's invisible trade and transfer payment accounts last year. In 1973, the outflow in this area was only $3.83 billion.

U.S. Urged to Study Aid to Ailing Firms

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP-DJ).—A new public agency that would lend money to companies in trouble may be needed, Alfred Hayes, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, said yesterday.

He stopped short of fully endorsing the idea, which has been proposed by others and would resemble the Reconstruction Finance Corp. (RFC) established during the 1930s depression. Instead, he urged a study of the proposal because of the nation's current "financial strains."

Mr. Hayes said, "In my view the pessimism is grossly exaggerated when warnings are voiced that we may be on the verge of a 1930s-type depression." Nevertheless, he warned that, although the rate of inflation probably will decline, "I can see no real hope that it will drop this year to a level that would have been considered satisfactory only a few years ago."

The new agency would be "designed primarily to provide capital to corporations suffering unusual financial stress or corporations engaged in programs of great importance to the solution of major national problems, such as energy and transportation, when adequate capital isn't obtainable from private sources," Mr. Hayes said in a speech.

The Fed should not be expected to fill this role because, among other things, "the central bank is a short-term lender rather than a provider of longer-term capital," he said. Furthermore, he said, the Fed's ties "are very direct with the banking system, somewhat less direct with other financial institutions and even less direct with industry and commerce in general."

Such an agency is similar to that proposed recently by Felix Rohatyn, an investment banker and general partner of Lazard Frères & Co.

Ninian Head Named

LONDON, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—Chevron U.K. has been appointed head of the Ninian oil field consortium, succeeding Burmah Oil which has stepped down, industry sources said today. Chevron, a unit of Standard Oil of California, was voted to the new position at a meeting of the Ninian consortium management committee, the sources said.

Dollar's Value In Europe Dips Sharply

Drop Due to Decline In U.S. Interest Rates

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP).—The dollar fell sharply in foreign exchange markets today under the influence of declining U.S. interest rates.

The price of gold, meanwhile, opened strongly in Europe's bullion markets but then sagged through the day to close lower in London but higher in Zurich, Frankfurt and Paris.

The dollar reached an 18-month low of 2.355 deutsche marks in Frankfurt despite the purchase by the Bundesbank of $10 million to support the rate.

In Paris, the dollar hit a 14-month low, closing at 4.33875 francs, and in Zurich it hovered just above its all-time low of 2.5050 Swiss francs reached Dec 30. The rate improved slightly after support buying by the Swiss National Bank and closed at 2.5105 francs.

U.S. interest rates have been steadily declining, making it more profitable for European investors to sell their dollars for European currencies which could then be lent out at higher rates.

Gold in London was fixed at $175.75 in the afternoon. The closing level was $176.

In Zurich, it closed at $177.25, an ounce, up $2.75 for the day.

Fed Eases Money, Credit Curbs

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve Board took its second major action in less than three weeks yesterday to combat the recession by making money for bank loans more easily available.

In announcing its approval of a reduction in reserve requirements—the amount of money that banks must keep on hand to back up deposits—the board said that it had acted to "permit further gradual improvement in bank liquidity to facilitate moderate growth" in the money supply.

The statement marked the first time in the current economic downturn that the Fed had alluded to the poor liquidity position of some banks as a reason for one of its actions.

Only on Sunday, Security National Bank of Hempstead, N.Y., because of its illiquid position, was forced into an emergency merger with Chemical Bank.

Increases Money Supply

A reduction in reserve requirements is regarded as the strongest and swiftest action the Fed can take to increase the supply of money and credit. By reducing the amount of cash and highly liquid government securities that banks must hold as reserves against their deposits, a change in reserve requirements immediately increases the amount of money available in the banking system.

The action will release $1.1 billion in required reserves, the Fed said, and several times that amount in terms of the volume of new loans that banks would be permitted to make.

The Fed took some smaller steps to release reserves in September and November but yesterday's action was the most broadly applicable reduction in reserve requirements in the current business downturn.

The Fed also reduced the interest rate that it charges banks to which it lends money, in December and again in January.

Budget Deficit Cited

[New York money-market analysts cited by Reuters said the cut in reserve requirements is the first step in the process of covering the budget deficits created by the proposed Ford *economic package.*

[The Fed will put an estimated $1 billion back into the banking system at a time when the debt markets are faced with financing part of an estimated $75 billion in federal budget deficits for fiscal 1975 and 1976.

[While the amount freed is small in relation to the deficits, the analysts said it will undoubtedly have a very favorable psychological impact on the debt markets.

[While many analysts consider the cut "a step in the right direction," they all concede that it is only the first step, and there is much ground to cover before the *battle to cover the deficit is* even half-won. The next step could be another discount rate cut to further aid market psychology, the news agency reported.]

Banks Allowed More Liquidity

Late Selling Cuts Stock Rise, Dow Average Declines by 5.6

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (IHT).—Stock prices pulled back broadly late in today's New York Stock Exchange session, abandoning most of their higher early positions.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 5.55 points to 641.90. It was ahead 5 points in early trading, and off 3.83 at 3 o'clock.

However, advancing issues held a slim lead over declines of about 750 to 605 at the close. Gains led by 3-to-1 in early trading.

Volume totaled 14.78 million shares compared with 13.45 million shares yesterday.

Analysts attributed the early gain in part to the Federal Reserve's reduction in some commercial bank reserve requirements.

Brokers added that early buying was also encouraged by the report as the market opened for trading that the U.S. consumer price index in December advanced at its slowest rate in five months.

However, analysts added that investors found little new in President Ford's news conference in the second half of today's session.

They said uncertainty persisted about the final form fiscal stimulation will take.

Offshore drilling and related oil industry service company stocks dropped. Santa Fe International fell 2 1/8 to 20 1/8, Reed Tool was 16 3/4, down 1 1/8, Murphy Oil 16 1/2, down 7/8, Global Marine 11, off 3/4, Tidewater Marine Service 30 1/4, down 3/4, Schlumberger 97 3/8, down 1 1/4, and Vetco 24 1/8, off 3/4.

Dow Jones news service and the Wall Street Journal reported that demand for services of oil-related companies could be heading for near term deterioration and that an industry analyst recommended selling the offshore contact drillers.

Burlington Industries fell 3 to 15 1/8. The company reported sharply lower first-quarter net.

Great Western United gained 1 1/2 to 24 1/4. The company reported second-quarter net of $11.82 a share against 50 cents a year earlier.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.36 to 68.24.

The most active issue was Consolidated Oil & Gas, closing at 7 3/4, off 1/2.

In Chicago soybean futures, which declined around $1 a bushel in the last six sessions made an abrupt turnaround and advanced 24 cents a bushel on the Board of Trade.

Demand for futures was almost as strong in other pits. Soybean oil advanced the limit of 100 points, or 1 cent a pound, while soybean meal rose $7 a ton. Wheat futures gained 15 1/2 cents and corn 9 1/2 cents just short of a limit.

Growth Rate Of W. German Prices Slows

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—The index of West German wholesale prices rose 0.2 per cent in December, down sharply from monthly rises of 1.2 per cent in November and 0.7 per cent in October, the federal statistics office said today.

The average wholesale price index for 1974 was 14.9 per cent above that for 1973, compared with rises of 8.2 per cent in 1973 and 3.8 per cent in 1972, the office added.

Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

Akzona

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	155.6	180.5
Profits (millions)...	—0.3*	11.3
Per Share		0.91
Loss.		
Year		
Revenue (millions)	753.9	704.4
Profits (millions)...	33.4	35.7
Per Share	2.68	2.87

Alcoa

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	674.6	572.9
Profits (millions)...	34.9	29.6
Per Share	1.03	0.88
Year		
Revenue (millions).	2,737.3	2,157.3
Profits (millions)...	173.1	104.2
Per Share	5.14	3.09

Arlen Realty

3rd Quarter to Nov.30	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	253.5	213.1
Profits (millions)...	—1.9*	0.9
Per Share		0.4
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions).	709.0	605.0
Profits (millions)...	—3.9*	2.2
Per Share		0.10
Loss.		

Armco Steel

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	867.4	661.7
Profits (millions)...	51.9	27.1
Per Share	1.70	0.86
Year		
Revenue (millions).	3,190.3	2,390.2
Profits (millions)...	204.2	107.5
Per Share	6.71	3.38

Bank America

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Profits (millions)...	a75.4	a64.7
Per Share	a1.09	a0.94
Profits (millions)...	b75.0	b65.0
Per Share	b1.09	b0.94
Year		
Profits (millions)...	a256.6	a219.1
Per Share	a3.72	a3.18
Profits (millions)...	b256.6	b221.1
Per Share	b3.72	b3.21

a—Before securities transactions.
b—After securities transactions.

Burlington Industries

1st Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	502.3	542.5
Profits (millions)...	9.2	24.0
Per Share	0.32	0.88

Burlington Northern

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	412.8	355.4
Profits (millions)...	19.1	26.0
Per Share	a1.51	a2.07
	b1.42	b1.92
Year		
Revenue (millions).	1,551.5	1,331.5
Profits (millions)...	84.3	51.5
Per Share	a5.65	a4.01
	b6.25	b3.83

a—Before securities transactions.
b—After securities transactions.

Caterpillar Tractor

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	1,221.3	807.0
Profits (millions)	76.4	56.7
Per Share	1.33	0.99
Year		
Revenue (millions)	4,082.1	3,182.4
Profits (millions)	229.2	246.8
Per Share	4.01	4.32

Detroit Bank

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Profits (millions)...	a7.4	a6.6
Per Share	a2.32	a1.97
Profits (millions)...	b7.4	b6.4
Per Share	b2.31	b1.91
Year		
Profits (millions)...	a36.2	a23.9
Per Share	a8.10	a7.09
Profits (millions)...	b35.8	b23.0
Per Share	b7.97	b6.83

a—Before securities transactions.
b—After securities transactions.

Ethyl

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	261.5	178.5
Profits (millions)...	21.7	11.9
Per Share	2.18	1.15
Year		
Revenue (millions).	1,019.6	699.0
Profits (millions)...	74.3	52.9
Per Share	7.41	5.02

First Chicago

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Profits (millions)...	a38.3	a26.1
Per Share	a0.71	a0.66
Profits (millions)...	b28.6	b26.2
Per Share	b0.73	b0.67
Year		
Profits (millions)...	a104.8	a91.4
Per Share	a2.65	a2.32
Profits (millions)...	b105.2	b90.8
Per Share	b2.67	b2.31

a—Before securities transactions.
b—After securities transactions.

Girard

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Profits (millions)...	a2.9	a5.3
Per Share	a1.16	a2.16
Profits (millions)...	b2.9	b5.2
Per Share	b1.20	b2.08
Year		
Profits (millions)...	a14.0	a17.3
Per Share	a5.67	a6.94
Profits (millions)...	b14.1	b17.4
Per Share	b5.71	b6.97

a—Before securities transactions.
b—After securities transactions.

Ohio Edison

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	143.0	99.2
Profits (millions)...	13.7	19.1
Per Share	0.24	0.60
Year		
Revenue (millions).	497.7	385.8
Profits (millions)...	65.8	66.1
Per Share	1.71	2.14

RCA

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	1,218.7	1,184.1
Profits (millions)...	16.6	53.4
Per Share	0.21	0.70
Year		
Revenue (millions).	4,626.9	4,280.7
Profits (millions)...	113.3*	183.7
Per Share	1.45*	2.39

* Full year net was reduced $16.5 million, or 22 cents a share, due to accounting change.

Southern Co.

Twelve Months	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	1,488.9	1,165.8
Profits (millions)...	a123.2	a148.2
Per Share	a1.41	a2.07

Transamerica

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	569.8	570.3
Profits (millions)	13.4	19.9
Per Share	0.20	0.30
Year		
Revenue (millions)	2,190.0	2,110.0
Profits (millions)...	53.1	89.3
Per Share	0.81	1.34

Union Camp

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	229.9	192.7
Profits (millions)...	21.4	15.4
Per Share	1.42	1.02
Year		
Revenue (millions).	910.3	750.4
Profits (millions)...	82.5	60.5
Per Share	6.13	4.01

Virginia Electric

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	233.2	183.4
Profits (millions)...	49.9	31.3
Per Share	0.75	0.49
Year		
Revenue (millions).	764.0	551.0
Profits (millions)...	114.8	124.0
Per Share	1.62	2.13

Wachovia

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Profits (millions)...	a8.4	a9.4
Per Share	a0.57	a0.64
Profits (millions)...	b8.2	b9.0
Per Share	b0.56	b0.61
Year		
Profits (millions)...	a32.8	a33.8
Per Share	a2.23	a3.29
Profits (millions)...	b30.4	b32.4
Per Share	b2.06	b3.20

a—Before securities transactions.
b—After securities transactions.

Xerox

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	976.6	806.0
Profits (millions)...	81.5	77.0
Per Share	1.03	0.98
Year		
Revenue (millions)	3,580.0	2,990.0
Profits (millions)	331.1	301.5
Per Share	4.18	3.80

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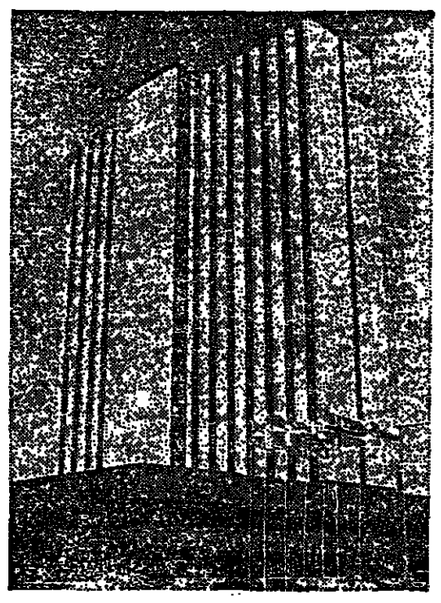
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BANCO DE LA NACION
LIMA (Peru)
Banco de la Nacion, Financial Agent of the Republic of Peru, has recently borrowed U.S. $10 million on the Medium-Term Euromarket from a consortium of banks led by Crédit Industriel et Commercial and Banque de l'Union Européenne. The other banks of the consortium are: Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole, Banque de Bruxelles, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, American Express International Banking Corporation and Banque Commerciale pour l'Europe du Nord (EUROBANK).

Market Summary

Jan. 21, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Kresge SS	697,000	20¾	—3½
Southern Co	218,000	9⅝	+¼
MidSouUt	161,400	14	
IntTelTel	144,100	16¾	+⅛
FedNat Mtg	142,700	18⅝	—¼
Am Tel&Tel	136,200	46¾	+½
Sperry Rnd	110,000	25⅞	—½
GenTel&El	106,300	20⅛	
Polaroid	104,700	15½	—1⅛
Con Frght	103,300	12¼	+⅛
Westgh El	102,900	10⅞	
Va ElPow	102,600	10¼	
Texaco Inc	95,100	23⅝	+⅜
RCA	89,700	10½	—⅜
Pfizer	85,800	26⅝	+⅞

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	14.78	13.45
Advances	746	616
Declines	591	703
Unchanged	456	442
Total issues	1793	1761
New 1974-75 highs	9	6
New 1974-75 lows	2	6

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Con Oil Gas	72,500	7¾	—½
FDI Inc	62,100	1⅜	—¼
Syntex Corp	51,000	31⅜	—⅜
Champ Ho	40,400	2⅛	—¼
Gt Bas Pet	35,800	3⅞	
Brascan A	26,400	11½	+⅜
PanOcean O	25,400	8⅞	+¼
Dome Petrl	21,600	21¾	+¼
Texas Intl	21,400	7⅛	—⅜
CMI Corp	20,000	1½	

Approx total stock sales 1,490,000
Stock sales year ago 2,922,395

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
69.08	67.50	68.24	+.36

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	651.28	656.60	637.91	641.90	—5.55
20 Trn	153.97	155.20	151.59	152.57	—0.74
15 Util	77.13	78.09	76.62	77.10	—0.13
65 Stk	214.01	215.90	210.40	211.72	—1.38

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrial	79.77	77.76	78.26	—.45
15 Railroads	37.62	36.83	37.08	—.06
60 Utilities	38.63	37.80	38.06	—.03
500 Stocks	72.04	70.25	70.70	—.38

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	33.11	37.71	37.71	—.16
Industrials	40.53	40.15	40.15	—.25
Transportation	27.92	27.74	27.74	+.07
Utility	29.55	29.39	29.39	+.09
Finance	45.26	44.95	44.95	+.03

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Jan. 20	217,648	272,362	4,470
Jan. 17	220,037	241,128	3,469
Jan. 16	234,571	252,945	3,467
Jan. 15	231,271	257,148	3,804
Jan. 14	276,360	274,560	3,315
Jan. 13	397,621	306,444	5,400

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices to Jan. 21, 1975

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
8600 Abby Glen	250	240	250	+10
13665 Abitibi	$ 9¼	9	9⅛	
325 Acklands	$ 13	13	13	
300 Acres Ltd	$ 6¼	6	6¼	
1500 Agnico E	$ 5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
400 Agra Ind	$ 5½	5½	5½	
17862 Alta Gas A	$ 12⅛	11¾	12	+¼
250 Algo Cent	$ 10½	10½	10½	—¼
500 Alminex	495	490	495	+5
400 Atco A	$ 14	14	14	
1170 BP Can	$ 9½	9½	9½	+¼
2604 Bank N S	$ 37½	37	37½	+⅜
300 Baton B	$ 5⅜	5½	5½	
11131 Bell Canad	$ 45¼	45⅜	45⅝	+⅜
400 Beth Cop A	$ 9	9	9	
1900 Block Bros	340	340	340	
2075 Bovis Cor	115	115	115	
450 Bralor Res	151	150	150	
3100 Bramalea	400	395	400	+5
14000 Brameda	62	58	62	+4
600 Brenda M	325	320	320	—5
2500 BC Forest	$ 13¼	12¾	13⅛	+⅜
1463 BC Phone	$ 52	52	52	+½
1100 Budd Auto	450	450	450	—5
18230 Cad Frvw	$ 11¾	11⅝	11¾	+¼
3200 Cal Pow	$ 24	23¼	24	+¾
6400 Camflo	$ 11⅝	11¼	11¼	
950 Campau A	405	395	405	+10
105 C Pakrs C	$ 19½	19½	19½	
450 Can Perm	$ 18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
10 C Tung	250	250	250	
500 C Cablesy	$ 10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+⅛
1025 Cdn Cel	490	480	485	
6850 C Imp Bank	$ 23⅝	23	23	—½
1700 C Ind Gas	$ 6¼	6¼	6¼	+¼
500 CIL	$ 17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+¼
4517 Cdn Tire A	$ 40⅞	40¼	40½	+½
100 C Utilties	$ 8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅜
100 Canbra	250	250	250	+5
300 Cassiar	350	350	350	
400 Celanese	375	375	375	+10
1530 Chieftan D	$ 5⅛	485	5⅛	+37
2400 Coch Will	99	96	96	—4
7930 C Holiday I	330	330	330	—10
200 C Rambler	155	155	155	
2100 Con Distrb	$ 7⅝	7½	7½	
955 Cons Gas	$ 14⅜	14¼	14¾	+¼
800 Craigmt	345	340	345	—5
8550 Crush Intl	$ 8¼	7½	8¼	+¾
847 Denison	$ 42½	42½	42½	+½
700 Dicknsn	$ 6⅞	6¾	6¾	—¼
2914 Dofasco	$ 23¾	23	23⅝	+1⅝
12170 Dom Store	$ 16¾	16½	16¾	+¼
1900 Du Pont	$ 20½	20½	20½	+¾
1000 Dylex L A	465	460	465	+10
5300 East Mal	310	305	310	+5
325 Electro A	425	425	425	—25
400 Emco	$ 5	5	5	+10
2000 Falcon C	$ 6¼	6¼	6¼	+¼
385 Falcon	$ 27⅜	27½	27½	
850 Fed Ind A	440	440	440	+5
100 Fraser A	$ 19½	19½	19½	
400 Gen Distrb	$ 8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4276 Grt Masct	52	51	51	—1
1900 Gibraltar	420	410	415	+5
300 Granduc	95	90	90	
300 GL Paper	$ 15¾	15¾	15¾	+⅝
3300 Guar Trst	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
19800 Hawker S	$ 5⅛	5	5	
1000 Hayes D A	450	440	450	+10
3200 Houston O	135	133	133	+3
7200 H Bay Co	$ 15	14¾	15	+¼
450 Huron Eri	$ 25	24½	24½	—⅜
8738 IAC	$ 18⅞	18⅝	18¾	+¼
1500 Inland Gas	8½	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
300 Int Mogul	244	240	244	+6
1600 I Chemiy	215	207	207	+2
14050 Inipr Pipe	$ 14	13½	14	+½
6790 Inv Grp A	$ 6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅜
1700 Jannock	$ 6	6	6	—⅛
13555 Kaiser Re	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+⅜
3500 Kaps Tran	174	165	170	+2
160 Kelsey H	$ 6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
3801 Kerr A A	$ 9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+⅜
1500 Koffler	320	315	315	—10
5480 Labatt A	$ 16¾	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
4600 LOnt Cem	290	285	290	+5
300 Liberien	$ 11	11	11	
507 LL Lac	151	151	151	
800 Lob Co A	$ 6	6	6	+¼
1000 Lob Co B	$ 5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
600 Loeb M	290	275	290	+10
100 Mclan H A	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
2615 MB Ltd	$ 24	23½	23½	+¼
1000 Madsen	48	48	48	
2050 M Lf Mills	$ 25½	25	25½	+1½
4400 Mattagmi	$ 13⅞	13½	13½	—½
300 McGraw H	375	375	375	+15
200 Met Stores	$ 12½	12½	12½	+⅛
857 Microsyst	275	270	270	—5
10875 Moore	$ 39¼	39	37	—¼
5800 Murphy	460	460	460	
1200 Nat Trust	$ 17½	17¼	17¼	+¼
13081 Noranda A	$ 30¼	29½	29⅞	—⅜
8445 Nor Elect	$ 19⅛	19	19	—⅛
180 OSF Ind	330	330	330	
900 Orchan	330	330	330	—5
400 Oshawa A	480	480	480	
1750 Pamour	7⅜	7½	7½	
300 PanCan P	$ 9¼	9¼	9¼	
106 Patino N V	$ 12⅞	12½	12½	
750 Pembin B	220	220	220	
159 Petrofina	$ 18½	18½	18½	+⅞
318 Pine Point	$ 26⅛	26½	26⅛	+⅜
500 Pitts C	$ 7	7	7	
300 Placer	14¼	14¼	14¼	—¼
728 Que Sturg	485	480	480	—20
100 Rdpath A	$ 19	19	19	
42 Reed Osir A	475	475	475	
600 Reichhold	$ 23½	22¾	23½	+½
6353 Revnu Prp	84	80	82	+2
50 Rothman	$ 10	10	10	
14174 Shell Can	$ 13⅞	13¼	13¾	+⅜
4350 Sherritt	$ 5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
5200 Siebens	7½	7	7½	+¾
12309 Simpsons	$ 7½	7⅜	7½	
1228 Simpson S	$ 9¾	9½	9¾	+⅛
400 Slater Sll	$ 9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
4100 Southm A	24¾	24½	24½	+⅛
160 St Brodcst	$ 8½	8½	8½	
3130 Stelco A	$ 27	26½	27	+⅜
500 Steep R	112	112	112	+1
8660 Sundale O	390	360	370	+10
25 Tara	$ 13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
300 Teledyne	440	440	440	+5
435 Texaco	$ 30	29¾	30	+½
1510 Thom N A	$ 11⅜	11¼	11¼	
6094 Tor Dm Bk	$ 35¾	35¼	35¼	+¼
3715 Traders A	13⅝	12¾	13¼	+½
4125 Trans Mt	$ 10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—⅜
1755 TrCan PL	$ 9¾	9½	9¾	+¼
450 Un Carbid	$ 16	16	16	
705 Un Gas	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+⅛
200 Union Oil	$ 8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
600 U Keno	$ 7¼	7⅛	7¼	+¼
8400 U Siscoe	390	365	375	—5
2400 Upp Can	105	101	101	—3
3300 Voyager P	400	385	400	+20
800 Weldwod	$ 8¼	8¼	8¼	+¼
500 Wstburne	$ 6⅞	6¾	6¾	—⅛
1100 West Mins	150	146	150	
900 Weston	$ 20½	20½	20½	
10000 White Pas	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
200 Wilroy	140	140	140	—5
550 Woodwd A	$ 20½	20¼	20½	+½
4300 Yk Bear	190	180	190	—15
11240 Yukon C	70	70	70	—5

Total sales 1,496,959 shares

Montreal Stocks

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
3825 Algoma	$ 25¾	25½	25¾	+½
6501 Bank Mont	$ 13⅞	13½	13⅞	+⅛
571 Basic Res	485	485	485	
100 Brinco	$ 6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
305 Can Cement	$ 9¼	9¼	9¼	
200 Cdn IntPow	$ 11¾	11¾	11¾	+⅛
242 Con Bath	$ 23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+⅛
200 Dom Text	$ 7	7	7	+¼
23268 Fncl Col	185	180	180	—5
416 Imasco	$ 27	27	27	+½
1800 Ivaco	$ 11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+⅜
300 Molson A	$ 16½	16	16½	+½
110 Power Cp	$ 9	9	9	
2709 Royal Bank	$ 27½	27¼	27½	
1632 Roy TrustA	$ 23	23	23	+¼
300 Zellers	$ 8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅜

Total sales 526,758 shares.

Tokyo Exchange

Jan. 21, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	214	Matsu E. Wks.	411
Canon	178	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	120
Dai Nip. Print.	333	Mitsubi Corp.	338
Fuji Bank	354	Mitsui Co.	354
Fuji Photo	277	Mitsukoshi	365
Hitachi	131	Nippon Elec.	166
Honda Motor	431	Sharp	199
C. Itoh	412	Shiseido	797
Japan Air L.	1,810	Sony Corp.	1,540
Kansai El. P.	673	Sumitomo Bk.	368
Kao Soap	315	Taisho Marine	276
Kirin Brewery	247	Takeda Chem.	220
Komatsu	289	Teijin	155
Kubota	333	Tokio Marine	469
Matsu E. Ind.	371	Toray	128
		Toyota Motor	421

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

(Continued from page 6.)

—74/75— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
16⅛	1⅜	SaMu Inv	2	16	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+⅛
13¼	8¾	SaMS 1.10a		13	11⅜	11¼	11¼	—⅛
58⅝	35⅝	SautCh 2.20	6	21	40⅞	40½	40¾	+⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Serchl .48	6	10	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
31¼	16	SerDrug .70	13	198	17½	17	17	—¼
12⅛	7½	Serndn .12	6	5	8½	8¼	8¼	—⅛
15⅛	10	Sevens 1.20	3	47	12¼	11½	11⅞	—⅛
30	16¼	SewWa 1.92	6	6	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
17⅞	11¼	SokVC 1.10	4	17	16	15½	15⅞	+⅛
87⅞	31½	SoneWeb 2	8	61	44⅜	43½	43½	—1¼
13	7⅞	SoneCon .60	2	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
18⅞	9½	Son Shop 1	4	5	12	11⅞	12	+½
17⅛	10⅛	SorerBdg 1	4	12	13	12⅝	12⅝	
10	6	SrldRle .65	6	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
38⅛	18	SuWor 1.32	3	2	20	20	20	
30½	15½	SW pfA1.40		11	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+⅜
3⅜	1¼	Suave Shoe	4	23	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
18¼	10⅛	SubnPro .88	5	5	13⅞	13½	13½	—¼
12⅜	3⅞	SuCres .20a		17	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+¼
18½	8⅛	Sun Chm .48	3	50	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	
61¾	33⅝	SunOil 1r	4	37	36⅛	35¾	36½	+1
55	31½	Sun O pf2.25		44	38	36¼	37½	
20½	9⅞	Sunbeam 1	7	28	14⅞	14¼	14¼	+⅛
27½	10⅛	Sundard .80	5	22	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	—¼
45½	29¾	Sunds pf3.50		1	33½	33½	33½	+½
24¾	7⅛	SunshMn .48	18	25	10½	10¼	10⅜	+⅜
19⅞	11⅛	SupValu .50	6	21	16	16	16	
384	134	Supr Oil 1.40	13	1	155½	155½	155½	—2
8⅛	2⅝	SuprnkG .20	4	38	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
20½	12	Suprn pf1.30		5	13⅞	13½	13⅝	—⅜
25	8⅝	Superscp	2	12	11	10⅝	11	+⅜
12⅝	2	Suro Mtge	7	1	4	4	4	
27¾	10⅞	Sybron .72	7	29	13⅞	13	13⅞	—⅛
49½	25½	Sybrn pf2.40		4	31¾	31	31¾	+⅛
9⅝	2¼	Systron Don	20	12	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
T								
23⅝	10¾	TaftBrd .60	5	25	14¾	14	14	—⅛
18⅝	1⅞	Talcott Nat		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7	4⅞	Talley .60	5	26	6½	6⅜	6½	+⅛
11¼	7⅜	Talley ptB 1		3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+⅛
17¾	8¾	TampaE .96	9	85	13¼	12⅞	13	+⅛
26	9¾	Tandy Corp	7	41	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+⅜
9⅝	3¾	Tappan .40		28	5½	5	5½	+⅜
9½	4	Technicolr	4	11	5	5	5	—⅛
16	4⅝	Technicon	10	3	7⅝	7½	7½	
47¾	18½	Tektronx .20	7	35	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	+⅜
6⅞	2⅝	Telecor .25	3	10	3¼	3⅛	3¼	—⅛
15	7⅛	Teledyn .40t	4	27	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
68¼	46¼	Teledyn pf6		1	53¾	53¾	53¾	+1
5⅛	1⅜	Teleprmpt		142	2⅞	2⅜	2¼	
4⅛	2¼	Telex Cp		188	3½	3¼	3⅜	
24¼	16¾	Tennco 1.60	6	245	24	23⅜	23¾	—⅛
4⅝	1	Tennco wt A		64	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
91½	62¾	Tennc pf5.50		31	88½	88¼	88¼	
24⅝	11¼	TesoroP .40	3	100	15	14½	14½	
37⅞	28	Texaco 2a	3	812	23⅞	23¼	23¾	+½
33½	24	TexCom .98	12	9	32¼	32¼	32¼	—⅛
54	20	TexETr 1.70	8	93	31¾	31	31	
33	20⅛	TexGsT 1.76	6	42	28	27	27¾	+½
36⅝	20⅛	Texsglf 1.20	6	29	24¾	24½	24⅝	—⅛
21⅛	8¼	Texasind 1b	12	1	11	11	11	
115¼	58¾	Texinst 1	16	379	65½	63¾	63⅞	—⅛
21⅛	8¼	TexOilG .81	9	29	17½	16⅞	17	—¼
28⅛	19½	TexPLd .55e	11	5	21	20¾	21	+¼
25	15¼	TexUt 1.16	10	193	22⅛	21¾	22⅛	+⅛
13¾	2⅝	Texfi Ind		8	4½	4½	4½	
22⅞	11⅜	Textron 1.10	5	737	15	14¾	14⅞	+¼
32	19	Textr pf2.08		6	24	24	24	+¼
23⅞	14	Textr pf1.40		12	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
17¾	8½	Thiokol .70	3	124	11½	10⅞	11	+⅛
49⅛	24	ThomBet .72	14	23	28	27⅞	28	+¼
11⅞	5	Thomln .40b	6	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
12	4	ThomJW .50	17	7	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+⅛
22¾	9⅛	TI Corp 1.40	8	22	13¼	13	13¼	+⅜
47⅛	25⅞	TidwalM .60	8	18	30⅜	30¼	30¼	—¼
22⅞	6¼	Tigerln .40e	4	39	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+⅛
41½	24½	TimeInc 2	6	5	29⅜	29	29⅛	+⅛
17⅛	8¾	TimeMir .50	7	138	13½	12⅞	13	—½
35½	24⅛	Timkn 1.80a	6	8	27¾	27⅜	27½	
20	8¾	Tish Rlty		27	10¾	10½	10⅝	—⅛
11¾	4⅞	TobinP 15e	36	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
28¾	15¼	ToledoEd 2	6	36	17¾	17½	17⅝	
15½	5¼	TonkaCp .40	3	27	7	6⅞	6⅞	
9⅛	4⅝	TootRol .40b	8	7	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+¼
36¾	11	TraneCo .96	11	12	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+½
45½	25½	TranUn 1.56	10	17	33¾	33½	33½	+½
18⅞	4¾	Trans W Air		41	6	5⅞	6	
9½	3⅝	TranWF .16	6	7	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Transam .59	9	430	7⅛	7	7	—⅛
22	15⅛	Trainc 1.68a		46	20¼	19¾	19¾	+⅛
9⅝	5½	Transcn .45	5	11	7	7	7	
7	4	TranOh .20r	4	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
19½	10⅛	Tranwy 1.40	5	28	14⅛	14	14	—½
35½	15¼	Travirs 1.08	6	210	22	21⅛	21⅜	—½
45	21¾	Travelr pf2		5	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	+¼
18	3⅝	TRE Cp .80t	26	148	5⅞	5½	5¾	+½
27½	13⅞	TriCon 2.13e		52	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	+⅛
27¼	2	TriSou Mtge	2	5	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
14	9¼	Trialnd .90a	4	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	+½
13⅞	5	TrianPlc .40	3	4	7	6⅞	7	+½
26	8⅝	Trinity .80	4	104	15¼	14¼	14⅝	+⅜
22⅛	6½	Tropica .20e	13	75	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
26½	18⅛	TRW In 1.20	5	173	15	14½	14⅝	—⅜
57½	37⅝	TRW pf4.50		11	48¾	48¼	48¼	—½
59¼	36	TRW pf4.40		5	49⅛	49	49	+¼
116	62	TRW pf4.25		1	89	89	89	+9
12⅝	7	TucsonG .84	6	148	8⅞	8⅛	8¼	—⅛
9⅛	4⅛	TwenCen .20	15	18	5⅜	5½	5⅜	—⅛
12	4⅝	TycoLb .10e	6	15	9⅝	9	9⅛	+⅛
20⅞	13	TylerCp .40	3	3	14¼	14½	14¼	+⅛
U								
29⅞	13	UAL In .60a	4	308	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+⅜
22⅞	12¼	Uarco 1.20a	4	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
16	9¼	UGI Cp 1.32	7	9	12⅛	12	12	—⅛
14⅝	7¾	UMC Ind 1	4	43	9¼	9	9¼	+⅛
15⅛	1¼	UMET Tr	2	15	2⅜	2½	2½	—⅛
14¼	8¼	Unarco .58b	3	17	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+¼
43⅜	26¼	UnINV 2.59e	5	3	36¼	36¼	36¼	+½
18⅜	5⅜	UnBanc .84b	5	19	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
63	37½	UnCamp 2	7	27	39⅞	39⅜	39⅝	+⅛
46	31¾	UnCarb 2.28	5	488	42⅜	41	41⅛	—⅜
19⅛	7⅜	UnCom 1.33	5	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
8⅜	2¼	Union Corp	16	9	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
16⅛	8⅞	Un Elec 1.28	7	276	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+⅛
3⅞	1⅜	Un Fidelity	14	7	3	3	3	
56⅝	27¼	UnOCal 1.98	4	139	37¼	36½	36⅞	—⅛
73⅛	35⅝	UOCa pf2.50		7	47⅜	47¼	47¼	+⅜
97⅜	51⅝	UPacCp 2.80	10	138	65⅛	65	65	—⅛
11	1⅜	Uniona Inc		17	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	+⅛
9⅝	5⅜	Uniroyal .70	4	49	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
93⅛	62	Uniryal pf8		z510	76	75	75	—1
35	22½	UnitAircft 2	5	238	35⅝	35	35⅛	+⅛
95⅜	73¼	Unit Air pf8		23	93½	92	93¼	+1
8⅞	2⅝	Unit Brands		53	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
13⅝	4⅝	UnBrnd pfA		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
9⅛	4⅝	UnitCp .77e		116	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
10⅝	4	U FinCal .20	4	35	6⅝	6¼	6¼	—⅛
7⅜	3	U GasP .45e	7	223	7½	7¼	7½	+⅛
28	13⅝	U Illum 2.32	5	13	18½	18⅛	18½	—⅛
10	5	UnitInd .36b	5	8	7¼	7	7¼	+⅜
6½	4¼	UnitIn pf.42		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
15⅞	8⅛	UJerBk 1.04	6	8	10½	10⅜	10⅜	—⅛
21	12	UnMM 1.40	3	37	15½	15	15	—½
18⅛	6	Un Nuclr		127	11½	10⅞	11⅛	+⅛
4⅛	1⅛	UnitPk Min		13	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
19½	5	UnitRefg .40	2	2	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
38½	18½	USFidG 2.48	9	49	27	26⅜	26⅝	+⅜
25⅜	10¼	USFoS 1.50e		12	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	+⅜
23⅞	13	USGyps 1.60	6	86	18⅜	18¼	18¼	
26¼	19	USGy pf1.80		2	22½	22¼	22½	+⅛
7⅞	2	US Home	14	38	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
8⅞	2	US Ind .20b	2	403	3	2¾	2⅞	—⅛
23½	5⅜	USLeasg .24	11	15	13	13	13	+¼
12⅞	2¼	US Rlty 1e	7	4	4¾	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
13⅛	6⅛	US Shoe .95	5	33	9⅛	9	9	+⅛
48½	35⅝	US Sll 2.40	4	171	41⅜	40⅞	40⅞	
16½	11	USTobac .80	9	21	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+⅛
17⅞	10⅝	UnITel 1.88	8	135	14	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
22¾	14	UnTl 2pf1.50		11	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
10¾	3⅛	Unitrode Cp	4	5	4	4	4	—⅛
21⅞	12½	UnivarCp 1	3	9	19½	19¼	19½	
29¼	21¾	UnivLeaf 2	6	5	27	26⅞	26⅞	—⅛
18⅜	9¼	UOP .90	4	47	12½	12¼	12¼	+⅛
88¼	33	Upjohn .96	13	774	35½	35	35⅛	+⅛
31⅝	7¼	USLIFE .29	6	156	12⅞	12⅜	12¼	+⅛
12⅛	7⅞	UslifeF .96a		28	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
21½	11½	USM stp 1	4	186	16⅞	16	16⅞	+⅜
28¼	19¼	USM pf2.10		4	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	
52⅞	22¼	Utahlnt .80a	16	172	44⅛	42⅝	43¼	
36	22	UtahPL 2.36	7	81	25⅝	25½	25½	
29¾	14	UV Ind 1	3	58	19⅛	18⅝	19	—⅛
V								
8¼	2⅜	Vendo Co	156	11	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—¼
10⅝	1⅜	Venica .20	6	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅜	10½	VestSe 1.24a		49	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
34¼	16	Vetco Offsh	14	349	24¾	24	24¼	—⅜
19⅞	9	VF Corp 1	6	6	16	15⅝	15¾	
7½	2½	Viacom Int	5	12	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
15⅜	6⅞	VaEPw 1.18	6	882	10½	10¼	10⅜	+⅛
88½	54	VaEP pf7.20		z130	63	63	63	
6⅜	3	Vornado .97t	4	36	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+⅛
17¼	7¼	VSI Corp .60	4	3	9½	9½	9½	—⅛
31½	22½	Vul Mat 1.60	4	2	25	25	25	+¼
W								
55	40	WabR pf4.50		z80	47	43½	47	+2
33⅞	10	Wachova .76	8	28	17	16⅝	17	+⅜
74	25	Wach pf2.20		6	37⅜	36⅜	37⅜	+2
28	2	Wachovi Rlt	6	11	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
17	9⅜	Walgreen 1	10	7	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
56⅞	34¼	WlkrA 1.40a	10	2	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+¼
24⅝	13⅞	WallBus .55	8	8	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+¼
11¼	5	WallMu .60a	3	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
20½	7⅜	WalMar .05e	10	36	12¾	12¼	12½	+⅛
20	6⅜	WangL .04e	7	2	8	8	8	+⅛
9⅞	3⅞	Ward Foods		8	5⅝	5½	5⅝	—⅛
11½	6¼	Warnaco .80	3	57	8	7⅝	7⅝	—⅜
27	18¼	Wrnc pf1.50		1	21	21	21	+1
10	4	WrnerCo .50	6	10	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
18½	6⅜	WrnCom .48	4	45	10⅝	10	10⅜	
68½	30	WrnC pf4.25		1	44	44	44	+1
39⅞	18¼	WarnL .84	13	268	26¼	25⅝	26	
38⅝	11⅝	Warn S 1.20	5	17	16	15⅜	15⅜	+⅛
23	10	WashGs 1.88	8	8	15⅜	15¼	15¼	—⅜
16¼	7½	WashNat .80	4	16	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+⅛
32½	21¼	WasN pf2.50		1	27	27	27	
19	11½	WashStl 1a	3	5	14	14	14	
21	15⅜	WasWst 1.52	9	37	18⅞	18½	18⅞	
15½	4	Waste Mgnt	4	134	4½	4¼	4¼	
29	11⅜	WatknJ .30e	9	98	14	13⅞	13⅜	
6⅞	2⅞	WayGos .60	6	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
7⅜	2⅞	Wean Unit		4	4½	4½	4½	
8⅝	4¼	Westhrd .40	4	30	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
5⅛	2	Webb Del E	3	3	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
9⅞	5⅜	WeilMcL .60	2	57	7¼	7	7⅛	
27⅛	9½	WellFgo .96	6	83	16	15½	15⅞	
19	2⅞	WllFM 1.30e	6	15	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
15	6¼	WescoF .40a	6	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
53⅝	44½	WlPP pf4.50		z40	48½	48½	48½	
28	17⅜	WtsPtPep 2	4	751	24¼	22⅜	22¾	
13⅝	5⅛	WnAlrL .40b	4	171	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
30¼	13¼	WnBnc 1.40	6	132	21	20½	20½	
11⅝	5¼	WnCo NAm	12	221	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	
10⅜	5¼	Wn Pac Ind	4	11	7	6⅞	6⅞	
15½	8¼	WnPubh .76	4	47	11	11	11	
15⅞	8½	WUnion 1.40		134	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
71	40	WnUn pf6		1	44	44	44	
49	29½	WnUn pf4.60		1	34	34	34	
26	8	WestgEl .97	7	965	11⅛	10½	10¾	
56½	38¼	Wst E pf3.80		z200	39⅞	39½	39½	
38⅞	18⅛	Wstvco 1.40	4	135	24	22¾	22¾	
21½	10⅝	Weybrg 1.28	5	5	14	13⅞	13¾	
46	23⅞	Weyerhr .80	12	204	29⅝	29⅛	29½	
17½	7¼	WhelFry .40	8	29	11⅛	11⅜	11½	
23¼	13¼	WhelPlt .70e	1	7	20⅛	19⅞	20¼	
61½	49½	WhelPlt pf6		z100	54	53	53	
29⅝	11	Whirlpol .80	11	35	17⅛	17½	17½	
12⅛	7½	WhllCon .80	3	29	10⅞	10¼	10½	
38⅞	28½	WhitC pfC3		2	30½	30¼	30¼	
14¼	6⅞	WhiteM .40a	3	22	9	8¾	9	
2⅞	1⅛	Whittaker	4	32	2	1⅞	1⅞	
15⅞	7¼	WickesCrp 1	6	56	11	10⅝	10⅞	
6¼	2¼	WiebdtSt .28	7	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
77	45⅝	WmsCos .60	9	358	58⅝	57½	57¾	
56⅝	27⅜	Wms Co wt		67	39	37½	38	
44⅜	22¾	WinnDx 1.22	12	31	32¼	31¾	32	
7⅜	3	Winnebago		6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
26	16	WiscEl 1.84	8	55	24¼	23⅜	23⅞	
109⅛	83½	WisE pf8.90		z153	96	96	96	
16⅞	10⅜	WiscPS 1.32	8	11	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
29	16½	Witco 1.20	4	15	18⅛	17⅜	17⅜	
4⅛	1½	WolvrW .05e	4	1	2½	2½	2½	
13½	6	WoodsCp .48	4	46	7¾	7¼	7½	
19⅝	8	Wolwth 1.20	4	180	11⅞	11½	11⅞	
34⅛	18⅝	Wolw pf2.20		2	23	23	23	
5⅝	2¼	World Airw	2	1	3	3	3	
62⅜	38	Wrigly 2.48a	10	7	43⅜	43¼	43⅜	
9⅞	3	Wurlitzer		12	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅝	1⅛	Wyly Corp		24	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
X								
127⅛	49	XeroxCp 1	14	591	57	56⅛	56⅛	
25⅛	6⅜	Xtra 2.67t	3	9	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
Y								
18⅜	4½	Yates Ind	2	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞	
15⅜	9⅝	YngSDr .60e	3	4	11	10⅞	10⅞	
Z								
18⅞	8⅜	ZaleCorp .76	5	30	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	
15⅜	8¼	Zale ptA .80		2	10	10	10	
35⅜	16¾	Zapata .40e	4	68	26¾	26⅛	26⅜	
74⅛	35⅛	Zapata pf2		1	53	53	53	
7½	2½	Zayre Corp	3	12	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
31⅜	9⅝	ZenithRad 1	8	446	11⅛	10⅜	10⅞	
11¾	3⅝	Zurn Ind .28	6	15	5⅝	5¼	5⅛	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices to Jan. 21, 1975

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	36¼	36⅝
1st Bk Sy	37½	38¼
IslEmp S	12¼	13½
1st Wn F	1⅝	1⅞
Harif NC	14¾	15¼
Midl IS	[illegible]	23½
Shaw Bos	29	30
U Va Bks	13¼	14
Va N Bnk	18	19
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	15½	16
Industrials		
AFA PrS	3¼	4¼
AID Inc	1¾	2½
AVM Cp	2½	3¼
Acushnt	9½	11
Addisn W	7⅝	8⅛
Adv Ros	1½	1⅜
Alberts	2½	3
Alico Inc	9¼	9¾
Allyn Bac	4¼	4⅝
A El Lab	⅝	1
Am Exp	27½	28
Am Finl	9¼	9⅝
Am Furn	2	2⅜
Am Greet	6¾	7¼
Am Telev	8	9
Am Weld	6½	7¼
Amir Dv	1¼	1⅜
Anadite	2⅞	3¼
Anheus B	25½	26
Ard May	2	2¼
ArkWIG	14⅞	15⅝
Arrow H	14	14¼
Arvida	4½	4⅞
AsCC Bot	7	7¼
AtlGas Lt	10⅝	11
Baird At	3¼	3⅝
Balt PnlC	4¼	5¼
Bang Hy	11¼	12
Bkam Rlt	7⅞	8⅜
Basselt F	12¼	13
Bayls Mk	8⅞	9⅜
Beeline F	4	4½
Belz Lab	27½	28
Bibb Co	6¼	6¾
Bird Son	28	29
Birtchr	⅝	1
Bick Hills	27	23½
Bonza Int	1⅞	2⅛
Booz AH	3	3⅛
Braden	7	7¾
Brinks	7½	8
Brks Sca	10¾	11½
Brwning	2⅛	2⅞
Buckb M	4⅛	4⅝
Buckeye	3⅞	4⅜
Burn Sim	3⅞	4⅜
CelWSV	24	25
Campl Ch	1¼	1¾
Conrad H	⅝	1
Capln Air	½	¾
Cap Tec	2¼	3¼
Care Cp	1¼	2
CenVt PS	10⅞	10⅝
Chm Lea	8¼	9¼
Chese Ut	7	8
Chl Brkg	66	67½
Chilton	2¼	2¾
ChrisSe	90	93
Circle F	1	1¾
CitznUt A	23⅞	24½
CitznUt B	23¾	24¾
Clark Mf	24	25
Clow Cp	6⅛	6⅞
Colu Vent	1⅝	2⅛
Com Cir	13¼	14¾
Coml Sh	16	17½
Comw Pa	20¼	21½
Con Pap	34½	35½
Corenco	22½	24½
Craw Co	12½	14
Cross Co	9½	10½
Danly M	5½	6¼
Data Dsn	1½	1⅞
Data Hnd	5½	6
Dayt Inc	19½	20½
Decor In	1¾	2¼
DeKlb Ag	35½	36½
Dethi Oil	2	2½
DeLux C	22¾	23½
Det CanT	9½	10¼
Det IntBr	26¼	27¼
Dewey El	⅝	1⅛
Diam Cry	11	11¾
Dixn Cru	13½	14½
Docutel	3¼	3¾
Dollar G	5¼	5⅜
Dorch G	6½	6¾
Dow Jone	18	19
Doyle DB	6½	7
Dunkin D	2⅛	2⅝
Duriron	10½	11¼
Eberln In	2⅛	2⅝
Econ Lab	22¾	23¼
ElPas El	9¼	9⅝
Elba Syst	3⅞	4⅜
Elder Be	4½	5¼
Elec Nucl	4⅛	5⅛
Elec Mod	1⅜	1⅞
Energy C	3⅝	3⅞
Entwistl	2	2⅜
Equty Oil	15½	16
Erie Tec	6	8
Ethan Al	12½	13¼
Fab Tek	⅞	1¼
Fingrht	1⅛	1⅞
Fst Bost	13¼	14½
Ficknsr	12½	12¾
Fla WatU	⅝	1⅛
Forest O	10	10⅝
Frmigli	½	⅞
Fotomat	2⅛	3
Frnkl Co	2¼	3¼
Frnkln El	6⅞	7⅝
Frnd Ice	14	14½
Gov EFin	4⅞	5⅝
Graph Cn	8½	9½
Grph Sci	8⅞	9¼
Green Mt	6	6½
Grey Adv	5⅞	6⅝
Gulf Intst	5⅞	6⅝
Gyrodn	3	3½
Harper R	5	5½
Henred F	10	10¼
Holobm	1¼	1⅝
Hoover	11	11½
Horiz Res	4½	5¼
Huck Mfg	4⅝	5
Huds Pap	16½	18
Hyatt Cp	2⅞	3¼
Hyatt Int	2⅞	3⅞
Ind Nuclr	4⅞	4⅝
Infra Ind	1⅛	1⅝
Intrmk In	⅞	1⅜
Intrmt G	11¾	12½
InBk Wsh	3¾	4¼
Iasou Ul	19½	20
Jamsby	10	10½
Jiffy Fds	⅝	1⅛
Joslyn M	14¼	15
KMS Ind	3½	3⅞
Kalsr Stl	24½	25
KalsSll pf	16½	17
Kalvar	3⅝	4
Kaman A	12	12½
Kampg A	1¾	2¼
Kate Gre	1⅛	1⅝
Kaysam	⅞	1¼
Kear Tr	3¾	4⅛
Kelly Svc	9	9½
Keuff Ess	12¾	13¾
Keye Flb	11⅝	12⅛
Key CusF	3⅝	3⅞
King Int	1¼	1¾
Knap Vog	8½	9⅛
Lance In	15¾	16½
Land Res	½	⅞
Leadv Cp	1½	2
Lin Bcast	3⅛	3½
Loblaw	3	3½
Log Etrn	2⅛	2⅝
Madisn G	12	12¼
Mal Rlty	1⅝	1¾
Mallkrt	36½	37¼
Manor C	1⅞	2⅜
Marif Frt	6⅝	7⅛
Maul LP	7¼	7¾
McCor	26½	27½
McQuay	8¾	9½
Measur	13¼	13¾
Medirn	25¼	26¼
Merld In	1¼	1¾
Mdlsx W	12	12¾
Midld Ca	1⅝	2
Mdw Gt	11¼	12¼
Milllpr	31½	33
Miner In	2½	3
Minn Gas	17⅝	18⅛
Miss Vl G	9⅞	10¼
Mrs S Pie	7¼	7¾
Monf Col	3⅝	4
Moore P	6½	7
Moore S	10½	11½
Motch M	2⅝	3⅛
Mot Club	4½	5
Mueller	7½	9
Nareg Co	4⅛	5
Nat G&O	7¾	8½
Nat Lib	2⅛	2½
N Patent	5⅝	6
N SecRsh	3½	3⅞
Natnw Rl	3¾	4¼
NJ Nat G	11	11¾
Nielsn A	10⅝	10⅞
Nielsn B	11½	11¾
NoCar Gs	8⅞	8¾
N Eur Oil	14	14½
Nortrp Kl	18	18¼
NW NatG	7⅞	7¾
NW PuSv	17⅞	17⅞
Noxel Cp	12½	13¼
Ogilvy M	11½	12¼
Ohio Ferr	11¾	12½
Oil Shale	3⅛	3⅝
Ormont	2⅜	3
Otter TP	17⅝	17⅞
Over NA	1½	2⅛
Pabst Br	18½	18¾
PacGa R	19½	20¼
Pakco	1	1¾
Park Dr	21⅞	21⅞
Parks H	2	2½
Pauley P	2⅞	3⅛
Peerl Mf	8½	9¼
Pa Enter	12½	12⅝
PrzlOff B	6⅞	7
Pepsi BW	4⅛	4½
Petrolit	58	59½
Pettibon	15½	16½
Philip L	9½	9⅞
Pledmt A	5½	6
Pinkrtn	22	22¾
Pion HIB	27	27½
Pistilin	3	4
Port HK	33½	35
Possis Cp	2½	3¼
Pro Golf	1⅛	1⅞
Pub S NC	7⅜	7¾
P Bennet	25½	26½
PutD Cap	2½	2⅝
Qual Inns	1½	1⅞
Ragen Pr	2¼	3
Rahall C	2⅞	3⅝
Raych Cp	166	171
Raymnd	9½	10½
Recog Eq	2⅝	3
Road Ex	26½	27¼
Robin M	6⅛	8
Roberts J	4⅛	4¾
Roselon	2½	3
Rouse	2⅛	2⅝
Rus Stov	10¾	11½
Sadlier	1½	2
Scan Dat	⅜	⅞
Scripps H	15¼	16¼
Sels Dell	2⅛	3
Seneca F	3⅛	3⅝
Seven U	18¾	19½
Snap Tls	24½	25½
Solid Sta	9¼	10¼
S Cal Wat	11¼	11¾
Sw Gs Cp	8½	8⅞
Sw El Sv	12¼	13
Standyn	10¾	11½
Std Regis	13	13¾
Stan HPd	9½	11
Sterlg Str	3	3½
Strawb Cl	17	18½
Sugdal F	1⅞	2⅛
Super El	5⅛	5½
TIME DC	4⅝	5
Tampax	32	33
Taylr Wi	13	13½
Tech Pub	5⅛	6
Techcre	5⅛	5⅝
Tecum P	24½	26½
Tennant	20½	22½
Tlfny Co	5⅝	6⅛
Transco	7	7¼
Transo O	10½	11
Trico Pd	20½	22½
Triln OG	1¾	2⅛
Tyson F	7¼	7¾
Un McGil	5	5¾
S Bnknt	⅜	1⅛
US TrkLn	10½	10⅞
Up Pen P	14⅝	14⅞
Valley Gs	7	8
VanD Air	5¼	6¼
Vance S	1⅛	2¼
Velcro	5⅝	6
Ventron	20¼	21
Wads Pu	3	3¾
Wsh NG	10	10½
Webb Rc	5¼	5¾
Weco Dvl	1½	1¾
Weight W	6⅝	7
Weldirn	1½	2¼
Weling M	6⅝	6⅞
Well Gar	3½	4
Welsbch	3½	4⅛
Wstn Mfg	1¾	2⅛
Westmd	45½	46¼
Wisc PL	16⅛	16½
Wdwrd L	14	14½
Wright W	2¼	2⅝
ZionUt B	15	15¾

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	£
7 D.	6½-7	6⅞-7⅞	2 -3	10⅞-11⅜
1 M.	7⅛-7⅞	6⅝-7⅝	5¼-6¼	11⅝-12½
3 M.	7⅛-8⅛	6⅝-7⅝	6⅝-7⅛	12⅝-13⅛
6 M.	8 -8⅜	6⅝-7⅝	6⅝-7¼	8 - 8⅝
1 Y.	8¼-8⅝	7 -7½	7 -7½	8¼- 8⅝

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	41.10
Albert Heijn	75.50
Algembank	271
Amrobank	64.10
A'dam	216
Fokker	37.80
Heineken	155
H.V.A.	59.80
Holl-Am-H	57
Hoogovens	58
K.L.M.	53.20
Philips new	23.90
Robeco	148
Rolinco	95
Royal Dutch	64.40
Unilever	89
Van Ommer	272
Ver Mach	169.50

Brussels

Arbed	4,240
Brux-Lamb	1,860
Cock Ougree	1,132
Electrobel	5,300
GB-Inno-BM	1,930
Hoboken	3,870
Pétrofina	3,720
Ph. Gevaert	1,156
Soc. Générale	2,760
Solvay	2,270
Un Minière	1,284

Frankfurt

AEG	67.80
BASF	135.80
Bayer	110.30
Commerzbk	181.20
Cont. Gummi	63.50
Daimler	239
Demag	171.50
DutBank	291
DresdeBk	217.50
Gels Aktler	67
Hoesch	47.60
Kartsdt	391
Kaufhof	209
KHD	104.50
Lufthansa	44
Mannesmann	214.70
Metallgesell	203
Neckermann	97
Rheinstahl	54
RWE new	128.50
Schering	347
Siemens	229
Thyssen	67.60
Veba	110.50
Volkswagen	72

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.18
Anglo-Am	16.00
Barclay Bk	1.44
Beecham Gr	1.30
BICC	0.75
Boots	1.20
Bowater	0.61
Brit-Am Tob	2.01
Brit. Oxyg	0.20½
Brit. Pet	2.55
BLMC	0.05¾
Burmah	—
CadburySch	0.24½
Charterd	0.88
Courtaulds	0.64
Daggafont	0.22
DeBeer D	1.82
Decca Rec	1.16
Distillers	0.85
Dunlop	0.33
E Muslind	0.74
FreeStGed	21.75
GEC	0.65
GKN	1.22
Glaxo Gr	2.36
Gt Un St	1.15
Guinness	0.65
Hawker-Sidd	1.69
Hudson Bay	9.90
Imp Chem	1.47
Imps	0.38½
Mar&Spen	1.24
MetalBox	1.42
Nichols	0.40
Plessey	0.43
Rand Mines	1.69
Rank Org	1.00
Royal Dutch	£17⅝
R.T.Z.	0.90
Shell	1.55
Thorn (A)	0.94
Tube Invest	1.42
Union Carb	4.17
Vickers	0.77
War L3½	22.50
West Deep	16.25
West Driet	36.50
West Hold	28.50
West Min	1.90
Woolworth	0.29½
ZCI	0.58

Milan

Bastogi	1,428
Erba	3,700
Ercole Marelli	590.50
Fiat	939
Finsider	326.75
Generali	51,700
IFI	2,445
Italgas	544
Italsider	590
LaRinas	108.50
Montedis	625
Olivetti	1,190
Pirelli	681
Snia Visco	1,560
Terni	81½

Paris

Air Liquide	320
Alimentaire	61
BSN	425
Carrefour	1,794
Cim Lafarge	164.50
Citroën	29.55
Cie Bancaire	384.20
CFP	91.10
CGE	297
CCF	125
Ferodo	210
L'Oréal	890
Mach Bull	31.40
Michelin	773
Moët-Henn	550
Moulinex	248
Nickel (Le)	82.50
Paribas	146.50
PUK	124.90
Penarroya	62.20
Perrier	116.50
Peugeot	163
Rh Poulenc	132.50
Saclior	90
St Gobain	118
Suez	201.50
Télémécan.	829
Thomson	139.60
Usinor	94.90

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,165
B Boveri	1,105
Ciba-Geigy	1,610
Cr Suisse	2,505
Fischer	550
HofRocheN	7,775
Nestlé	2,770
Sandoz	1,975
Sté B Suisse	532
Sulzer	2,760
U.B. Suisse	2,610

FCE Quotations

Jan. 22, 1975 — 1975 —

		Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
DJIA 641.50	Bid	638	642	647	652
	Offer	648	657	662	672
FTI 178.40	Bid	175	178	181	178
	Offer	183	190	194	203
TKDJ 3771.62	Bid	3700	3700	3700	3700
	Offer	3850	3850	3900	3900
Prem. Gas 120.50	Bid	119	118	117	117
	Offer	122	122	122	124
Gasoil 81.50	Bid	82	86	90	92
	Offer	85	91	95	98

Forward Contract Exchange Company Ltd. Kerstraat 363 Amsterdam. Telex: 16102. Phone: 25 47 53. Cable: INDEXCHANGE.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.82	*.63
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*.70	*.69
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.38	.40
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	190.00	132.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	202.72	87.82
Steel scrap No.1 hvy Pitt	72-73	80-81
Lead, spot, lb.	24½	.19
Copper elec., lb.	68⅝-70	68.15-69½
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.71¼	3.02
Zinc E St. L. basis, lb.	38½-40	31½-32
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.04	3.895
Gold N.Y., oz.	176.00	—
COMMODITY indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	771.3	717.7

* Nominal

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous close
SUGAR				
Mar	382	365	370.50-371	375.05-376
May	367	349.50	355.50-356	360 -360.50
Aug	331	315	233.50-233.95	325.55-326
Oct	305	289.75	295 -295.50	298 -298.50
Dec	275	270	270 -272	277.50-278
Mar	263	259	258 -259	260.50-263
May	250	247	244 -247	249.50-250
2,227 lots.				
COCOA				
Mar	734	723	730 -731	724 -725
May	664	651	659 -659.50	653 -654
Jul	610	600	606 -607	622 -624
Dec	607.50	599	605.50-606	603 -603.50
Mar	583	579	585 -586	581 -583
May	—	—	580 -584	573 -582
2,762 lots.				
COFFEE				
Jan	450.50	447	447 -448.50	452 -452.50
Mar	452	449.50	449.50-450	455 -456
May	451.50	447	447 -447.50	453.50-454
Jul	451.50	446	447 -447.50	453.50-454.50
Sep	453	450	449 -450	455 -456
Nov	452.50	451	451 -451.50	456 -457
Jan	—	—	453 -454	458 -460
519 lots.				

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars: Spot	505 - 506	510 - 511
3 months	523.50- 524	528.50- 529.50
Cathodes: spot	492 - 494	497 - 498
3 months	512 - 513	516 - 518
Tin (stan.): Spot	3,340 -3,360	3,350 -3,370
3 months	3,225 -3,230	3,203 -3,205
Lead: spot	226.75- 227.25	226.50- 227
3 months	216.50- 217	215.50- 216
Zinc: spot	341 - 342	338 - 339
3 months	321 - 322	319 - 320
Silver: spot	171.80- 172	170.70- 171
3 months	177 - 177.70	175.80- 176

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Mar			4,700	—
May			4,650-4,700	—100
Aug			— —	
Oct	4,300		4,250-4,300	— 50
2 lots.				
COCOA				
Mar	779.50	772.50	779- 780	+1
May	760	752	758- 759	—1
Jul	—	—	765	+5
Sep	750	746	750- 755	—5
Dec	635	682	680- 688	—6
Mar	—	—	670	—
184 lots.				

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	83.80	83.50	84.00	77.00
Brussels	109.84	107.89	110.09	108.42
Frankfurt	116.85	117.60	118.11	110.56
London 30	178.40	169.40	178.40	146.00
London 500	77.65	75.11	77.65	65.49
Milan	89.40	80.32	89.40	83.88
Paris	111.60	110.20	111.60	93.70
Sydney	310.78	313.41	313.78	239.58
Tokyo (n)	276.80	278.13	278.27	268.24
Tokyo (o)	3791.62	3803.22	3820.37	3627.04
Zurich	240.60	241.90	241.90	206.30

(n) New. (o) Old.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Jan. 21, 1975

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)					
Mar	37.88	37.90	36.05	36.05	38.80
May	35.89	36.15	34.35	34.35	36.40
Jul	33.70	34.05	32.28	32.35	34.45
Sep	31.60	32.00	30.55	30.70	32.30
Oct	30.00	30.30	28.80	28.90	30.50
Mar	24.90	25.50	23.85	24.10	25.05
May	23.90	23.98	22.75	22.75	23.70
Sales: 3,303.					
WOOL (6,000 LBS)					
No trading.					
COCOA					
Mar	66.80	67.55	66.75	67.55	66.00
May	60.90	61.50	60.55	61.05	59.90
Jul	58.75	59.50	58.40	58.40	57.90
Sep	58.20	58.24	57.20	57.20	56.90
Dec	56.80	56.25	55.60	55.60	55.15
Mar	54.00	54.40	54.00	54.40	53.90
May	54.40	54.40	53.40	53.40	52.90
Sales: 1,246.					
COPPER (25,000 LBS)					
Jan	51.10	51.70	51.10	51.30	51.60
Feb	51.40	51.50	51.40	51.50	51.90
Mar	52.00	52.30	51.30	52.00	52.40
May	53.50	53.60	52.90	53.20	53.60
Jul	54.50	54.80	54.10	54.40	54.80
Sep	55.80	55.80	55.60	55.60	56.00
Dec	57.80	57.80	57.40	57.40	57.80
Jan	58.30	58.50	58.00	58.20	58.50
Sales: 500.					
MAINE POTATOES (50,000lbs)					
Mar	3.15	3.21	3.13	3.18	3.08
Apr	3.33	3.40	3.32	3.36	3.27
May	3.60	3.65	3.58	3.63	3.56
Nov	4.61	4.62	4.54	4.55	4.52
Mar	5.20	5.20	5.15	5.19	5.13
Sales: 1,272.					
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Jan	403.50	405.00	394.70	394.70	407.50
Feb	403.40	403.40	394.90	394.90	407.50
Mar	410.00	413.00	397.00	398.50	411.50
May	415.50	420.00	405.00	405.00	418.80
Jul	423.50	426.50	411.50	413.00	425.80
Sep	430.50	434.50	416.50	419.60	432.30
Dec	439.50	440.00	428.00	429.20	441.90
Jan	443.50	442.50	431.90	431.90	444.70
Mar	447.00	451.00	437.80	437.60	450.40
May	450.00	456.00	443.20	443.20	456.00
Sales: 8,083.					
ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)					
Mar	49.00	49.25	48.00	48.00	B49.05
May	50.40	50.40	49.75	49.75	B50.75
Jul	53.00	53.00	53.00	B51.65	B52.75
Sales: 125.					
COTTON No. 2 (50,000 LBS)					
Mar	39.80	39.80	38.35	38.95	39.40
May	40.60	40.60	39.75	39.85	40.40
Jul	41.75	41.75	40.95	40.95	41.60
Oct	43.20	43.25	42.90	42.95	B43.40
Dec	44.50	44.50	43.75	43.90	44.30
Mar	45.00	45.00	44.75	B44.65	B45.05
May	—	—	—	B45.65	B46.05
Sales: 1,100.					
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Jan	175.50	175.50	175.00	173.90S	176.10
Mar	178.80	178.80	174.60	174.90S	177.50
Apr	179.80	180.00	176.10	176.30S	178.90
Jun	181.40	181.40	179.80	179.30S	181.80
Aug	184.00	184.00	184.00	182.30S	184.80
Oct	186.80	186.80	185.00	185.30S	187.80
Dec	190.50	190.50	189.40	188.30S	190.80
Feb	195.00	195.00	191.70	191.30S	193.80
Apr	196.00	196.00	196.00	194.30S	196.80
Sales: 954.					

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Mar	3.88	3.95	3.84½	3.93½	3.78
May	3.90	3.90	3.83	3.90	3.76
Jul	3.79	3.81	3.73½	3.80¼	3.70
Sep	3.85	3.88	3.81	3.88	3.76
Dec	3.97	3.98	3.91	3.98	3.86
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Mar	3.14	3.16½	3.10½	3.12½	3.10¼
May	3.15	3.19	3.13½	3.15	3.12¼
Jul	3.16	3.19½	3.14	3.16	3.11½
Sep	2.97	3.01	2.96	2.99	2.93½
Dec	2.74	2.77	2.73	2.76	2.66½
Mar	2.76	2.81	2.76	2.83½	2.72½
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Jan	6.11	6.11	5.95	6.02	5.87
Mar	6.05	6.23¼	6.03¼	6.11	5.93¼
May	6.34½	6.34½	6.16	6.22	6.04½
Jul	6.40½	6.40½	6.24	6.31	6.18½
Aug	6.28	6.32	6.24	6.30	6.09
Sep	6.12	6.12	5.94	6.08	5.84
Nov	6.07	6.09	5.90	6.02	5.79
Jan	6.08	6.10	5.98	6.08	5.85
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Jan	30.30	30.95	30.30	30.90	29.60
Mar	30.48	30.48	29.95	30.48	29.50
May	29.75	29.77	29.30	29.77	28.80
Jul	28.90	28.90	28.45	28.90	27.90
Aug	27.80	28.05	27.75	28.05	27.10
Sep	27.15	27.15	26.95	27.15	26.15
Oct	26.00	26.25	25.70	26.25	25.25
Dec	25.00	25.10	24.50	25.10	24.10
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Jan	127.00	130.00	121.50	130.00	119.00
Mar	126.00	128.00	123.50	127.50	120.50
May	133.00	134.00	129.50	133.90	127.00
Jul	136.00	138.90	135.00	138.90	132.00
Aug	138.00	140.00	137.00	139.50	133.50
Sep	142.00	143.00	140.00	143.00	137.00
Oct	140.00	145.00	141.00	144.00	136.00

Dec	148.00	148.00	144.00	14...
Jan	147.00	147.00	145.00	14...
b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.				
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)				
Jan	400.00	405.00	387.00	38...
Feb	406.00	408.50	387.00	3...
Mar	411.00	412.00	395.00	39...
	412.50	416.00	394.50	3...
	418.00	423.50	403.00	40...
Aug	427.00	430.00	410.50	41...
Oct	432.00	436.00	417.50	41...
Dec	440.00	441.50	424.00	42...
Feb	447.00	447.00	430.50	43...
Apr	453.00	453.00	437.50	43...
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000...				
Feb	35.65	36.25	34.50	a3...
Apr	36.20	36.95	35.22	a3...
Jun	36.40	37.40	35.82	a3...
Aug	36.95	37.42	35.82	3...
Oct	36.90	37.20	35.65	3...
Dec	37.25	37.50	35.95	a3...

Sales: Feb 3514; April 4193; J... Aug 412; Oct 87; Dec 38.
Open interest: Feb 6013; A... June 4364; Aug 1394; Oct 575; D...

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)				
Feb	38.62	38.95	37.05	3...
Apr	38.40	38.80	36.90	3...
Jun	41.30	41.90	39.80	4...
Jul	43.20	43.20	41.25	4...
Aug	42.00	42.25	40.30	4...
Oct	41.70	41.70	39.90	b4...
Dec	42.45	42.95	40.80	4...

Sales: Feb 2256; April 2334; J... July 367; Aug 102; Oct 32; Dec 3...
Open interest: Feb 3153; A... June 2327; July 1157; Aug 493; Dec 233.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)				
Jan	53.10	53.35	53.10	5...
Feb	49.70	49.75	48.90	4...
Mar	51.75	52.00	50.80	5...
Apr	48.00	48.00	47.70	a4...
May	48.90	49.10	47.90	4...
Jun	48.50	48.50	48.00	4...

Sales: Jan 32; Feb 288; M... April 28; May 8; June 2.
Open interest: Jan 111; Feb 8... 1431; April 323; May 303; June 1...

FROZEN PORK BELLIES (36,...				
Feb	58.50	59.35	57.10	5...
Mar	58.60	59.25	57.05	5...
May	59.50	60.40	58.20	a5...
Jul	61.00	61.25	59.10	5...
Aug	59.90	60.20	58.05	a5...
Feb	62.25	62.75	60.80	a6...

Sales: Feb 3592; March 2244; ... July 297; Aug 38; Feb 2.
Open interest: Feb 2980; Mar... May 1404; July 972; Aug 228; Fe...
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz)				
Jan	178.00	178.00	174.80	174...
Mar	179.00	180.00	174.80	174...
Jun	182.50	183.00	178.80	178...
Sep	184.50	185.60	183.00	183...
Dec	190.40	194.40	188.00	188...
Jun				197...

Sales: Jan 1; March 1,034; J... Sep. 26; Dec. 13; June 0.

European Gold Mar...

Jan. 21, 1975

	Open	Close
London Fix	177.00	175.7...
Zurich	178.00	177.2...
Paris (12.5 kilo)	181.93	182.7...

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Tuesday's New Highs and Lo...

NEW HIGHS- 9

APL Corp	Nat Distill	Skagg...
Beech Crk	PaPL 13pf	Unarc...
MGM	PubSvCol pf	Unit...

NEW LOWS- 2

FstMiss Cp | Std Prudntl

Bundesbank Asks C... On Foreign Lendin...

FRANKFURT, Jan. 21 (Reu-ters). — The Bundesbank ha... quested West German ban... place a monthly limit on ... volume of deutsche-mark-de... nated loans and private p... ments for foreign borrowe... senior Bundesbank official ... today.

He said the central ban... letters to the banks, suggest... total of 300 million DM for p... loans and an additional 150 ... lion DM for private placemen... set on a voluntary basis.

These limits are open for ... cussion and the Bundes... expects replies by next wee... added.

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هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		A						
6¼	2⅞	AAV Cos .25	3	2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
7½	3½	AardAff .40b	3	3	4	3⅞	4	
2⅞	½	Adam Russl	4	1	1	1	1	
13¾	4½	AdobeO .05e	9	47	7⅛	6⅞	7½	+ ¾
3⅞	1⅝	A&EPlast P	2	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅝	1	AffilCap .08t	10	12	2	2	2	+ ⅛
4⅜	1⅜	After Six .10	3	3	2½	2½	2½	
8⅛	4⅛	AirbFrt .50a	5	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
22¼	15	AlaskaMag 1a	4	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
20⅞	12	Alan Wd 1e	2	10	19⅜	18⅞	19	
6⅛	2⅜	Alaska Airl	5	5	3	3	3	— ⅛
2⅞	⅝	Alba Waldn	37	2	1½	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
7½	4⅝	Alcolc .12e	5	22	6⅛	6¼	6½	— ⅛
9¼	3¾	Alleghy Airl	3	6	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	⅝	AllegA wtN		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅛	4¼	AllanTr .24a	2	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	⅝	Alpha Ind	2	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
5⅜	1⅜	Altamil Cp	6	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	— ⅛
1⅞	½	Altec Corp	5	33	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
⅝	⅛	Altec Cp wt		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+1-16
3½	1⅝	Altec Crp pf		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
10¼	6	AlterFds .50	3	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
8½	3⅝	AMAX wt		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
4⅜	1⅞	Amco Ind	2	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
15½	2½	AHessLL wt		49	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
8	4⅝	AmBiltrt .50	3	14	5	5	5	
22⅞	1⅞	Am Fletch	3	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	3-16	AmFitch wt		10	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
14	6⅞	A GarPd .30	5	3	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅜
5⅞	2⅛	Am Int Pict	2	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	5⅛	AMaizeB .40	5	3	8½	8¼	8¼	
38½	25⅞	Am Mf 2.50e	4	1	32	32	32	
12⅞	1½	AmMot Inns	7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
36½	24⅜	AmPetrof 2	4	4	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅜
4⅝	⅝	Am Recreat		4	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
7	2	A SelEq .11t	2	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6	2⅝	ATechIn .12	4	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
17¾	4	AMICCp .04	4	4	6⅝	6⅝	6½	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Anglo C .12a	6	25	2⅝	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	3½	Anixter .10e	2	5	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Ankan .10e	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
33½	12	AquitCa .30	1	4	15¾	15½	15¾	+ 1
20⅞	4½	Ariz CL .10e	5	10	6	5½	5⅝	— ⅜
10¾	4⅝	ArzCol pf.48		1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
9⅜	1	Armac Ent	3	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
14⅜	6¼	Armin Cp	2	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
5⅝	2¼	Arrow Elect	2	1	3	3	3	
10	2⅝	Arundel .49t		3	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2	Arwood Cp	3	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
16¼	5¼	Asamera .25	6	42	8	7⅞	7⅞	
13¾	4⅜	AshlOil Can	7	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
2½	⅛	AssoFd Str		10	1-16	11-16	11-16	
1⅛	7-16	Atco Ind	19	2	¾	¾	¾	
18	7	Atl Richf wt		41	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
17⅞	3⅞	AtlCMB .97e	2	25	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅛	7-16	Atlas Cp wt		71	15-16	⅞	15-16	
20½	6⅝	Austral Oil	9	53	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
9½	3⅜	Auto Train	17	23	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
5⅞	1	Auto Bldg	13	3	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	2¼	AVC Cp .82t	5	10	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ½
4	1⅜	AVEMC .14		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
32⅝	16½	Avondl 1.20b	6	2	19¼	19	19	— ½
17⅛	2⅞	AVX Corp	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		B						
9	4¼	BadgrMt .50	4	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ¼
16¼	10⅝	BanFd 1.12e		7	13	12¾	13	
1⅜	⅛	BangPun wt		5	⅜	⅜	⅜	
21	3⅞	BanstrCil Lt		15	5¼	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Banner .04	4	12	2⅝	2½	2½	+ ⅛
4¼	2⅜	Barbra Lyn	21	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5	1⅝	Barnes Eng	6	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9½	3⅝	Barnwel Ind		13	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅜
2⅝	1⅛	Bartons Cdy	29	3	2	2	2	
3⅜	1	Barwick ET		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
8½	2¾	BasinPet Cp	4	15	5¼	5	5	— ¼
2⅝	1⅛	Bell Ind .08	3	12	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
3	⅛	BenStMg wt		1	5-16	5-16	5-16	—1-16
4½	1⅝	Berg En .44t		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
5⅜	⅞	BergRlt .53e	4	2	2	2	2	
¾	⅛	BergRlt wt		6	¼	¼	¼	—1-16
3½	1½	Berg Bruns	9	4	3	2⅞	3	+ ¼
11⅝	7⅝	Brg B pf1.15		1	11½	11½	11½	
6⅝	3⅝	Bertea .09r	4	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2½	BervenC .12	5	57	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Bethlem Cp	4	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
2⅛	½	Beverly Ent		7	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅝	5⅞	Bic Pen .36	8	5	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
24⅝	12	Big Ber 1.12	4	6	18	18	18	
14⅝	9	BinkMf .80a	4	4	11½	11½	11½	
13	5⅝	BinnySm .60	8	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
17¾	5⅛	Bio Dynam	14	6	14	14	14	
5¼	3⅝	Blessing .40	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Blount .08	3	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
9⅞	2⅞	Bodin Ap .40	3	3	4	4	4	+ ⅛
24⅝	3	Bowmar Ins	1	10	4⅝	4⅝	4½	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Bowne .20	5	2	5½	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
33⅝	9	BowVall .10	23	91	12¾	12	12	
11¼	5½	Brad Ragan	5	27	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	+ ¼
25⅝	4⅞	BradtCm Sy	6	58	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
15	3⅞	BranifAr wt		10	4⅞	4¼	4⅝	— ⅛
19	9⅝	Brascn A 1b	3	275	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
6½	2	Breeze Corp	19	1	3½	3½	3½	
29	9⅝	Brewer 1.20	6	8	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ½
16½	7½	BrnF B .52b	7	5	11	11	11	
14½	6⅝	Bundy 1.08	35	16	8⅝	8⅝	8½	+ ⅛
10½	4½	BurnsInt .48	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
8¼	3	Bush Univ	4	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
34½	12	Buttes G Oil	6	155	17¼	16¾	17	— ⅜
		C						
4½	1⅜	Cablcom Gn	6	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9	4½	Calder .15b	5	4	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	3⅝	Calcomp	3	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	1⅝	Camco Inc		5	6	6		
16⅞	2 13-16	Cam Ch .25e	3	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7 15-16	2	Cdn Homstd	27	6	3	2 15-16	2 15-16	+ ⅛
8⅞	3⅝	CdnHydr .25	3	2	4⅝	4½	4½	
3⅞	2 9-16	CdnMarc .15	7	4	2⅞	2 13-16	2 13-16	
14⅞	6¼	Cdn Occidnt	9	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
40½	19½	Cdn SuprOil	9	2	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ 1¼
2¼	1	Canoga Ind	5	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3¾	1½	CapitlFd .16	5	5	2	2	2	+ ⅛
24¾	10⅝	Carb In .53e	5	39	21⅜	19⅝	20	— 1¼
5	1⅝	Caressa .28	4	15	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
66½	40⅝	Carnat 1.08a	14	37	59⅝	57⅜	58⅝	+ 1⅛
10⅝	7⅝	CaroPlot .84	6	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
2¾	1½	Castleton In		2	1½	1½	1½	
14	2⅛	Castlwd Int	5	18	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅜
2⅞	½	CelluCraft	8	20	15-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16
5½	1⅞	Champ Hom		297	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
12½	4⅝	CHB Fd .57t	4	18	10¼	9½	9½	— ⅞
6	1⅛	Chem Exp	8	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅝	9-16	Christian Co		11	13-16	13-16	13-16	— ⅛
1⅞	⅛	CIMtgGr wt		18	⅜	⅜	⅜	+1-16
4	1⅛	Cinema 5 Lt	26	3	3¼	3	3¼	
5⅝	1	Cinerama	2	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6	3⅛	Citation .40	3	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	3⅝	CK Petrolm	7	27	9⅝	9	9	— 1
9⅝	2½	Clarkson .16	5	3	5	5	5	+ ⅛
7⅝	4½	Clausng .65e	3	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16½	2⅝	CMI Inv wt		28	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅝	2⅛	Coachmn In	8	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
20	3⅛	Coff Mat .56	6	11	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	1¼	Cohu In .15r	8	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	½	Colt Intl		28	⅝	⅝	⅝	+1-16
13¼	5	ColeNat .60	3	36	7¼	7¼	7¼	
11¾	4¾	Coleman .44	5	51	6¾	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
8	1⅝	Colon Coml		3	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
8⅛	2	ColwellC .28		10	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
24¾	5⅝	Cmbustn Eq	5	48	8¼	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
13	5⅝	ComlAlll .38	9	1	11	11	11	
13¼	11⅛	ComlMtl .60	2	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
12½	3⅞	Compoin .32	7	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
28⅝	8½	Compugrp	4	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅜
1⅜	¼	Comput Inst	11	2	1	1	1	+ ⅛
3⅜	5-16	Comput Inv		38	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
11⅜	5⅝	Concham .40	3	1	6	6	6	
4	1½	Condec Crp	3	18	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ¼
8⅞	5	Con Oil Gas	16	591	8⅞	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅜
13⅝	5¼	Cons Ref .60	4	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	2½	Consyne Cp	7	6	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ¼
2	½	Cont Mater	8	55	1	1	1	+1-16
2⅛	⅜	Cont Tel wt		5	⅜	⅜	⅜	
14½	9½	Cook Ind .40	2	4	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅜	Cooper Jar	3	1	3½	3½	3½	
10	2	Cordon Intl	7	3	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
3⅛	¼	Cousins wt		1	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
15¼	3¼	CoxCbl Com	9	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3	1⅛	Craig Corp	2	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7¾	2½	CramrE .20t	2	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
20⅞	3⅞	Creole Pel 1	5	18	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
52	15½	Crogs AT .84	10	25	24¼	22⅝	23⅞	+ 1⅜
24½	14¼	CwnCPt .60r	2	2	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
5⅞	3¾	Crutchr Res	8	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
21⅜	7⅛	CrystlO .20e	4	13	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
		D						
5⅝	1½	Damson Oil	14	28	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
23½	14½	Daniel .28b	6	12	22⅜	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅜
54¼	27¾	Data Dcumt	4	5	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ½
4⅝	1⅝	Dataprod	3	34	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
19¾	3⅝	DayMin .20e	9	7	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅛	DCL Inc		26	7-16	⅜	7-16	+1-16
4⅛	2⅜	Dealer Amsc		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅝	4½	Del Labs .20	4	5	5⅜	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
2⅛	¼	DeltaCp Am		1	11-16	11-16	11-16	+1-16
14¼	5⅝	DTalEz .20a	5	22	8¼	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
5⅝	⅞	Designcr Jw	13	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅝	2	Dev Cp Am	4	14	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
10¾	1¼	DHJ Ind	1	19	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
25	13⅝	DiamM Dril	7	59	21⅝	20⅝	20⅞	— 1⅜
3⅝	1½	Diebold VC		21	2⅛	2	2⅛	
7⅝	2⅝	Digicon Inc	7	7	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
14⅞	7⅞	Diversey .70	6	5	13¼	13	13	— ⅜
10¼	3⅜	Dixilyn Cor	4	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
45	15⅝	Dome Petrl	7	188	22⅜	21⅞	22	+ ½
9⅞	4⅛	Donkeny .30	2	3	5½	5½	5½	
8¾	4⅞	DowneyS .25	4	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	DrpFair .40	6	2	6	6	6	+ ⅛
1½	½	Dunlop .87e	3	1	9-16	9-16	9-16	
17	6½	Dup'xPd .60	3	16	14¼	14	14⅛	
10⅝	4⅝	Dur Tst .25b	6	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	1⅝	Dynictn .85e	8	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
5⅝	1⅜	Dynell .14t	6	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
		E						
12⅝	7⅝	E Systm .80	4	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
11⅞	6¼	Earth R .68	5	17	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
24	12½	EasonO .16r	10	6	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
5⅞	1⅝	Eastrn Frgt		2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
14⅞	3⅛	Ecodyne	8	4	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅜
29¼	19⅝	Edgiton .50r	4	1	21⅜	21¾	21¼	+ ⅜
4⅛	7-16	Edmos Cp	8	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅞	2⅞	Edo Corp	4	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
12¼	2¼	EhrnhP .20a	2	2	4	4	4	
3	1½	Elcor Chm	18	3	2	2	2	
5¼	3¾	El Hose .40	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4½	1⅝	ElAudD .21t	2	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3¾	13-16	Elect Assist	2	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
25½	7	ElectrnicA 1	6	2	12	12	12	
10⅞	6	ELT Inc	3	3	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅜
4⅝	2⅝	Espey Mfg	19	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7⅛	2⅝	Esq Rad El	2	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	2½	Etz Lav .69a	2	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
9¾	3½	EvenAr .30b	4	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
10½	2⅝	Execut .24b		12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		F						
8⅞	3⅝	FabriCtr .86	5	4	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
8	1⅝	Fair Ch .20e	4	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
24	7⅛	FalconS .10e	4	52	21⅝	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅝
7⅞	1⅝	Fam Dol Str	9	8	2	2	2	
2⅛	¾	Family Rec	8	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	⅜	Fash Fa .22t		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	1⅝	FDI Inc .01e		621	1⅜	1	1⅜	— ¼
4⅞	1⅝	Fed Resrces	32	z72	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
21⅞	13⅛	FedMrt .60b	5	9	18	18	18	— ¼
15⅝	6½	Felmnt .12e	6	6	9¼	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
5	2⅝	Felsway .32	4	1	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
7	1⅝	Fibrebrd wt		8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
25½	3¼	Fidelco Gth	3	8	5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
4⅞	½	Film Cp Am		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
12¼	5	FinSanB .20	4	34	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
10¼	3⅝	FinGen .20b	4	11	5	5	5	
21⅞	2	FstDenv Mi	8	3	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
2⅝	1-16	Fst Denv wt		16	¼	¼	¼	
16⅝	5⅝	FstSL Sh .48	4	4	7⅝	7½	7½	
1¼	1-16	FstVeMt wt		39	3-16	3-16	3-16	
10⅝	3¾	FischrP .48t	6	x3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅞	1⅝	Flagstaff	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7⅝	1⅝	FlaRck .10e	5	19	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
23⅝	9¾	Fluke J .93t	6	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
15⅝	9¼	Fly Die Oil	9	19	13	12½	12⅝	— ½
7¼	5	FoostMin 1e		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
91¾	50	FordCan 5e	3	z160	58⅝	57½	58½	— 1¼
7⅞	2⅝	Forest City		1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
11⅝	4½	FoxStaP .36	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
47	14	Fresnlo .80b	3	10	23⅝	23	23	— 1
9¼	6¼	Frigitemp	8	35	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
21	6¼	Frigitronic	14	38	7½	7¼	7½	
12¼	4½	Frischs .30b	6	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Frontier Air	3	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
		G						
8⅝	3¾	Gabriel .34t	3	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
5	1⅛	Galaxy Cpt	6	12	2	1⅞	1⅞	
10½	4½	Garan .32a	3	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
5⅝	1½	Garcia Corp	10	1	2	2	2	
7¾	2⅝	Garland .30	3	3	4	4	4	
20¼	7¼	Gearhart .32	7	44	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	— ¾
1⅞	¾	Gen Bolldrs		1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	G Empl .24r	5	2	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
2	¼	G Housewar		1	1¾	1½	1¼	+ ⅛
8	3⅝	Gen Interior	8	33	7⅞	7¼	7¾	+ ⅛
4¾	⅞	Gen Resrch		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
4¾	⅜	Gen Resrca		7	13-16	13-16	13-16	+ ⅛
4⅝	1¾	Genge Inc		5	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅞	Genisco Tch	5	2	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	1⅝	Geon Ind	11	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5¼	1	Gerber Sci	24	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
15½	7½	GiantF .55r	4	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
27⅜	7¼	Giant Y .40a	13	30	11	10½	10½	— ⅜
8½	2	GIT Rl 1.04e	5	10	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
3½	1⅛	Gladding Cp	4	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	
3⅜	1¼	Glasrock Pr		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
27⅞	15½	Glatfelter 2	3	2	19	19	19	— ⅛
7¼	2⅝	Glen Ger .30	3	1	4	4	4	
8⅛	3⅝	GlenDis .23t	7	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
9¼	4	Glosser .26	3	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅝	4¾	Gloucstr En	3	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	8⅜	Golden Cycl	17	4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	7-16	Goldfield Cp	22	114	½	7-16	7-16	—1-16
3⅜	1⅛	GoodLS .0	17	3	2	2	2	
7¾	1⅛	GouldInc wt		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
37½	15½	Grainger .30	13	41	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ¾
6⅝	5⅝	GrndCtl .05e	5	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
7⅝	1⅝	GrayMf .84t		7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	GtBasin Pet	9	283	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
15⅞	9	Gt Lk Ch .16	8	30	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅜
9⅞	2⅝	GtScotS .39t	5	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
4⅝	½	Greenm .27t		12	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
25⅞	8⅜	GRI Cp .40	5	7	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ⅛
6	3⅜	Grow C .32b	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2¼	7-16	Gruen Ind		2	15-16	15-16	15-16	
1⅝	⅜	GSC En .05e		x30	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	⅞	GTI Corp	3	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4½	¼	GuardMf wt		2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
7¼	1⅝	Gulfrd .20e	2	9	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅜
1½	1-16	GulfMRlt wt		17	¼	¼	¼	
38¼	18	Gulf Can .80	8	6	28	28	28	+ ¼
15¼	4⅝	Glfstrm LD	3	6	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
		H						
5½	2⅝	HampD .15r	2	5	3	3	3	
13	4⅝	Hanovr Petr	8	45	9	8½	8¾	— ¼
9½	6⅛	HanvrSh .55	3	3	6¾	6½	6½	
5⅝	3⅝	HarSq 1.98e	3	7	5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
25	13½	Harland .18	16	6	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
13½	5	Harmn .05r	2	4	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
25⅜	5⅝	HartzMt Cp	7	63	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ¼
1⅝	5-16	Harvey Grp		3	13-16	13-16	13-16	
7⅛	4⅝	Hasting .40a	4	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
4⅞	2	Health Chm	3	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
1⅞	9-16	Heinick Inst	7	8	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	1⅝	Heltm 1.45e	2	113	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅛	HIG Inc	3	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7½	7½	HiShear wt		1	8	8	8	+ ½
4⅝	2⅝	Hillhvn .06e	5	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8	2⅞	Hipirnic .15	11	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
10¼	2⅝	Horn Hardrt		42	4⅜	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
15¾	2½	HospM 1.24e	4	9	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
9½	3½	Hosp Mtr In	5	13	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
15¼	5½	Hotel 1 2.08e	6	1	7½	7½	7½	
4	1⅝	HousRo .10b	4	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
32¼	11⅝	Houst O .30e	11	36	28	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	11-16	Howell Ind	3	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
4⅛	⅜	Hudson Gen		7	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
9⅝	3½	Huffmn .40e	6	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2	1⅛	HuntHlt .10e	6	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
24½	11⅝	HuskyO .50	4	5	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ½
3½	1½	Hycel Inc		6	2⅛	2	2	
		I						
11¾	5½	IMC Magnet	5	18	8½	7⅞	8	— ⅜
43⅞	19¼	ImpO A .80a	10	18	25¼	24⅞	25½	+ ⅜
5	⅞	Inarco		11	1	15-16	15-16	—1-16
5⅝	1¼	Incoterm A		30	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
1⅞	7-16	Inflight Svc	6	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
7¼	2¼	Instron .20	5	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
2⅛	½	Instrum Sys	6	17	⅞	⅞	⅞	
2⅞	⅝	IntegRe .19t	8	31	⅞	⅞	⅞	
15-16	¼	Intl Banknot		76	½	7-16	½	+1-16
13¼	5⅝	Int Cour .24	8	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
6¼	1	Int Foodsvc	5	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
12	5½	IntGenIn .70	3	9	7⅝	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
9¾	1⅞	Int Prot .10		4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
48	15	IntSyCon .25	9	z3500	22¼	21½	21½	
15⅛	6½	Interpool	4	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
19⅝	5¼	Interway Cp	2	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4	1	Invstm Fla	6	11	1½	1½	1½	
24	12⅛	InDiv A 1.80	5	8	17⅛	17¼	17¼	
12⅝	4⅝	Ionics Inc	11	11	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅜
10	3⅛	IroqBrd .12	4	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅛	1⅝	Irvin Indust	3	5	2	1⅞	2	
7⅝	5⅝	IsraelD .88e		2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
6⅝	2½	Itel Corp	4	22	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
		J - K						
5⅜	3½	Jaclyn .30a	3	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ¼
16⅞	5⅛	Jacobs Eng	4	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
4⅝	1¼	Jamswy .09t	3	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
2⅜	1	Jetronic Ind	3	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
3½	2¼	Juniper Pet		3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
8½	4⅛	Kaisrind .26	2	39	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1⅞	½	Kalvex Inc		31	15-16	¾	15-16	+1-16
8⅝	2⅝	KaneMill wt		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
24⅜	11	KanebSv 90	7	7	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅜
57½	42	KnGE pf4.50		z10	44	44	44	+ ½
5⅛	1⅝	Ketchm .14t	4	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
22⅝	9¼	Kewane .48a	5	15	13½	13	13	
1⅜	⅜	Kin Ark Crp	8	9	13-16	¾	13-16	+1-16
5⅞	1	King Opticl	2	66	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	6½	KingRd .15e	4	2	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅜
6¼	1½	Kingstip .16	7	14	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
28	10¾	Kirbyind .60	6	2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1	Kit Mfg		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	⅞	Kleinerts		16	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ½
8¼	5¼	Klfklok .60	4	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
16¼	4⅝	Knicker Toy	2	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
5¼	2⅛	Knott Hotel		10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
25	7¼	Kolmorg .40	3	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	2	KunhStr .10	2	10	2⅞	2¾	2⅝	
		L						
3	1⅛	LaBrg .02e	3	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅝	3	Lafay Radio	4	3	4⅝	4½	4⅛	— ¼
8⅝	2 9-16	Lake Shore	8	12	3⅝	3⅜	3 5-16	+1-16
4⅝	2¼	LaMaur .36	5	27	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
1⅛	7-16	LaTour Bck		15	¾	11-16	11-16	—1-16
11	3⅝	LarwR 1.22e	4	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
¾	1-16	LarwinR wt		22	¼	¼	¼	
11¼	3⅝	LCA Cp .45	4	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
2½	¼	LCA Cp wt		5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
13½	5	LeaRon .24b	4	3	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
16¼	10¾	Lee Entr .40	8	15	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜
10	5⅝	LewisB .24a	3	4	7	7	7	
3½	1⅞	Lightoller	3	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Lincoln Am	5	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	1⅝	Lloyds Elec	2	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
2	1	Lodge S .05e	5	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7⅝	2¼	LoewThe wt		11	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
3	1⅝	Logistic .10e	3	2	2	2	2	
24	14¼	LouisCe 1.20	3	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
3⅞	1½	LTVCorp wt		41	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
		M						
15⅝	8⅝	Ma PbS 1.28	7	3	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
7	3½	Mansf T .50	6	9	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
5⅞	1⅞	Marindu B	8	39	2 7-16	2⅜	2 7-16	+1-16
12⅞	4⅝	Mark Contrl	4	107	13⅛	11⅞	13½	+ 1½
7⅝	2¾	Marshal Ind	2	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
12½	3¼	MaterRe .20	4	3	4	3⅞	4	
5⅝	9-16	McCro wt n		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
7½	2¼	McCull Oil	8	166	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
6	2⅞	McIntsh .32	3	23	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ¼
3¼	1	McKeon Cn		11	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
11⅜	8¼	Means FW 1	5	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
11⅞	6½	Medalst .40b	4	19	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
9	2⅝	Medenco .12	4	8	4	4	4	
26½	14⅝	MediaGn .60	9	8	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— 1⅛
3½	1¼	Mego Intl In	2	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ½
11⅛	6	MEM Co .72	3	10	8½	8⅝	8⅝	
2⅜	5-16	Metro Grtg		2	11-16	11-16	11-16	
17	3	MichSu .40a	3	82	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅜
18⅝	6	Milgo Elect	5	19	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ¼
11	5⅝	MillerW .20e	3	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
9½	5⅝	MillOnx .20r	3	10	7	7	7	
20¼	6⅛	Mil Roy .20e	5	8	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅜
15⅝	5½	MoKanTx ct		14	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅞
14	10	MoPac 1.20		10	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ½
29¼	9⅝	Mitchll 1.57t	5	14	13⅞	12⅝	13⅝	+ 1⅛
5⅞	3	Mite Cp .16	3	1	3½	3½	3½	
16⅝	5⅜	Molycrp wt		9	7⅛	7	7	+ ¼
9⅞	7	Moog .55e	3	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
10⅝	3⅛	MtgGth .95e	4	8	4	3⅞	4	
4⅝	2⅝	MottsSup M	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12⅞	6½	MPB Cp .50	3	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
		N						
2⅝	9-16	NatHlth Ent	7	6	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
1⅞	½	Natind wt		7	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	1⅛	NKinney Cp	27	10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
10½	3¼	NMedEn .12	3	25	5¼	5	5	
14⅝	2	Nat Paragn	2	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
5⅝	2¼	Nat Spinng	3	18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7	4½	NatinwH .24	4	1	5¼	5⅜	5¼	+ ⅛
4	1	Nelly Don		1	1½	1½	1½	
13	8½	Newcor .76	4	16	13	12⅝	13	
56½	16¼	NENuclr .30	9	4	19	19	19	
11¾	4⅝	NHamp .42e	7	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
1⅝	7-16	Newidria M	9	36	½	7-16	7-16	—1-16
21⅞	7½	NMex Ariz	56	2	10¼	10⅛	10½	— ⅜
4⅜	⅞	Newpark Rs	5	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10	3½	N Proc .35e	6	3	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅞	NYTimes .60	5	11	9½	9	9½	+ ¼
7	2⅝	NorCdn Oils	7	20	3 5-16	3 1-16	3 5-16	+3-16
17	1	NNGMob wt		9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7½	1½	Nuclear Dat	13	6	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ¼
20¾	6¼	NumacO Gs	19	17	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ¼
		O						
33⅞	12⅛	Offshore Co	6	4	16¾	16½	16½	
4⅝	2¼	Ohio Art .24	5	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
18	10	OhioBrs 1.40	11	12	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
11	4	Oh Sealy .30	4	15	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅝
27⅜	16½	OKC Cp 1.60	3	32	20¼	20	20	
29⅞	7½	OnLine Sys	5	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
107½	46½	Okiep 10.42e	3	z2150	69¼	59¾	65¼	+ 6¼
10¼	3½	OrioleHp .20	2	31	5½	5½	5½	
1⅝	¾	Ormand Ind	6	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
10	2	Outdr Sprt 1	3	4	3	3	3	
4	2⅝	OzarkA .05e	4	16	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
		P - Q						
1⅛	11-16	P&F Indust	2	21	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3⅜	1-16	Pac Cst Prp		2	⅛	⅛	⅛	—1-16
20½	16⅝	PGE6pf 1.50		3	18	17⅞	18	
14⅞	10⅞	PG 4.5pf1.12		2	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ½
29¾	22	PG 9.2pf2.32		1	25¼	25⅜	25¼	
28	21⅞	PGE 9pf2.25		1	24	24	24	— ¼
25	19	PG 7.8pf1.96		5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ¼
25⅝	19	PGE 8pf 2		1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅜
26¼	20	PG 8.2pf2.05		1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅜
27½	22⅝	PG 9.4pf2.37		2	26⅛	26¼	25¼	
8	2⅛	P Holdg .16	100	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
15	10¼	PNwTel 1.02	9	9	13½	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
17½	10	PalCp .16e	7	2	10⅞	13⅜	13⅝	+ ¼
3	⅝	Palomr Finl		1	1	1	1	
8¼	⅛	Palomar Ml		4	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	5½	PenOcean O	81	240	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	+ ¼
5⅛	⅝	Pandi Bradf		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	2	Pantasote	2	10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Park El .10e	4	1	2½	2½	2½	
32⅛	9½	Parsons .45e	6	1	14	14	14	— ¼
15	3¼	PatoCG .60e	2	5	5½	5½	5½	
13¾	4⅞	Patrick Pet	6	14	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
13⅞	1	Pease Elim		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
1⅝	1-16	PeaseEll wt		10	¼	¼	¼	
3⅞	1½	Pemcor Inc	2	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3	1½	Penn Dix wt		12	2⅛	1⅞	2	
9¾	6⅞	PennEng .60	4	10	7	7	7	
12¾	6¾	PenRIE 1.15	7	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
⅞	¼	Penrion Ind		9	½	½	½	+1-16
18	10½	PepBoys 1	4	5	11½	11¼	11¼	— ½
7⅝	3	PerinlCp .30	4	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4¾	½	Permaner	5	60	1	15-16	1	+ ⅛
5⅝	⅞	Pertec Corp	4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8½	3⅜	Petro Lewis	3	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5⅝	2	Phoenix Stl	3	40	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ¼
4½	1⅝	PicNPa .03e	4	3	3	3	3	
2¼	½	Pioneer Sys		7	⅞	13-16	⅞	
5⅛	2	Pioneer Tex	3	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
39½	9	PitDeMo .80	7	19	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ¾
30½	15¼	Pittway 1b	7	16	18⅞	17¾	18⅞	+ 1
7⅝	3⅝	Plant Ind	4	4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
21⅝	7½	Plantrnics	4	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
4⅛	1½	PlyGem .51t	4	8	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6½	3⅛	Pneum .20e	3	9	6	6⅞	6	— ⅛
11¼	2⅛	Prairie Oil	8	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
4⅜	3½	Pratt Rd .30	5	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
23	16⅝	Prent Hall 1	10	10	20	20	20	+ ¼
5½	1⅛	Presley Cos	6	9	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
16¾	9⅝	Preston .70	4	7	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	
6⅛	1⅝	PrimMt .20e	7	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
14⅞	4½	PrpCT 1.28e	6	17	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ¼
2⅞	⅝	PrdRIE .20e	2	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	1⅝	PrudBdg .24	4	130	2	2	2	+ ⅛
3⅜	⅝	Pulte Hmes		6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12½	8¼	Putnam .60a	5	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
		R						
20⅞	7¼	Ranchrs Ex	5	6	9⅛	9¼	9¼	
55½	12⅝	RangrO Can	35	8	15½	14⅞	15¼	+ ½
4¼	1	RapdAm wt		2	1½	1⅜	1½	
12½	6⅝	RaymPr .40	9	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
7¼	1	ReltlFd .81e		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
2	5-16	Rel Grp wt		15	11-16	⅝	⅝	—1-16
11⅝	7⅛	Rem Ar .80	6	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
44	3⅝	ReschCtl .08		73	5	4⅞	5	
2½	1	ReartsIntl A	2	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
2⅛	¾	Rex Nor .14t		2	1	1	1	— ⅛
4⅝	1	Riblet Prod		1	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
2¼	¾	Richton .10e		15	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ¼
1⅝	⅝	Riker Maxs		10	⅝	⅝	⅝	+1-16
17	7⅝	Riley Co	4	3	10¼	11⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
33½	19	RioAlgm 1	5	10	24½	23¼	24¼	+ 1
34½	19½	Robintech	4	10	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
2⅜	1¼	Roblin Ind	1	10	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
11⅞	6⅞	Rockway .68	3	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
1⅝	¼	Rockw Nat		6	9-16	½	½	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Rocorint .20	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
17½	6¼	Rogers Corp	5	4	8	8	8	
8⅛	3⅛	Rosmor Co	5	30	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
33¼	15	Rowan .34	8	19	25¼	25½	25⅝	— ⅞
18	3¼	Rowind Inc	6	48	17½	16⅞	17⅛	+ ¼
3¼	1	RPS Prod		3	2½	2½	2½	
2⅛	9-16	RSC Indust	7	44	2	2	2	
3	1⅝	Ruddick Cp	3	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5	3¼	Rudick pf.56		2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
10¼	4⅝	Rust Cft .40	5	9	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
16⅝	5½	Ryan Ho .20	10	41	13⅜	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅜
		S						
6	2⅛	SaftranSy A	3	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
19	6⅝	Sambos .10e	8	170	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
14½	6¼	SCarlo 1.46e		17	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅝
12¾	9⅝	SDie G pf 1		2	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
3⅝	1⅛	Sargent Ind	5	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6⅞	3⅞	Saturn Airw	3	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	⅞	Schick Inc		1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
15⅞	8¼	Scope Ind	8	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
3⅛	1½	Sealectr Cp	4	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7½	4⅛	Seas All .15e	5	7	7⅛	7	7	+ ¼
8¼	½	Sec Mtg Inv	2	56	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
7½	2½	Sec Plastics	3	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2⅝	½	Seligm Asso		5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
8¼	2⅜	Semtch .21t	4	8	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Servo Corp	16	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	⅝	Servotr .20r	15	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5	3⅝	SGL In .13r	4	5	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅜
8	⅝	SG Sec .51e		1	2	2	2	
2½	1½	Shaer Shoe	13	23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11¾	4	Shawin .50b	3	x9	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅜	ShearHay 5		9	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
3⅞	7-16	ShelfRes .06		32	1⅜	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Shnd Cp .24t	3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ¼
22½	9¾	Shnandh Oil	7	16	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
29¾	13¾	Shn O pf1.25		8	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
18⅞	8⅛	Sherwd Med	5	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
4	1¼	Shopwell In	8	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	Showbot .88	4	3	8½	8½	8½	
8⅛	3⅝	Sierrcin .28	6	8	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
6¼	2¼	Sigma .37t	4	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅞	1¼	Silo Inc	5	3	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
3⅝	1½	Sim Sch .10e	5	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
5¼	1½	Simplex .15t	11	2	2	1⅞	2	
2⅛	¾	SMD Ind	4	6	1½	1½	1½	+ ¼
5⅞	¾	Solitron .06		32	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
10½	4	Sorg Pa .40e	2	2	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
13	4	Soundsn .40	3	7	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
8½	6	SoestCa .80a	10	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
109½	85⅜	SCE pf8.96		4	97⅝	97	97	— ½
25⅝	21⅝	SC 8.8pf 2.21		3	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
107	82½	SCE pf8.70		4	96¼	94¼	96¼	+ 3¼
18⅞	14⅛	SC 5.8pf 1.45		7	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅜
16⅝	12⅝	SC 5.2pf 1.30		3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
52	28	SouRoy .88b	22	111	48¼	46½	48	+ 1¾
7⅝	4⅝	SSP Ind .24	3	1	5	5	5	
7⅝	3½	Std Metals	4	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅝	StdMotA .42	5	4	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
13⅞	7½	Std Prod 1	5	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
20	9⅛	StdShrs .40r		2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
19½	10¼	StThom .48a	6	13	19½	19½	19½	
18½	10⅛	Stange .20	18	3	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	3½	StatSvL .40b	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3	Steelmt .20a	2	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
1⅝	½	Sterl Electr	3	7	13-16	13-16	13-16	— ⅛
3¼	2	SterlPre .11t	4	8	2½	2⅜	2½	
6	3⅛	STP Cp .40e	75	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
8½	4	Struth Wells	29	2	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ¼
16⅞	8	Sun Elec .40	5	11	11	11	11	
5⅝	2⅝	Sunair .17a	4	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	SunshJ .20b	5	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
8	4⅝	SupFdSv .32	4	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7¼	¾	Susquhana		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7½	2⅝	Susquhan pf		3	4	4	4	
1	3-16	SutrMtg wt		10	½	½	½	
16⅝	9⅞	SW Ind 80	2	4	10⅛	10	10	+ ¼
4	2	Synalloy .12t	3	12	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
63	27⅞	Syntex .40	14	431	32⅝	31½	32	+ ¼
2⅞	¾	System Eng		4	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
		T						
13	8	Tasty B .90r	7	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
1⅝	¾	Tech Sym	31	10	⅞	⅞	⅞	
6¾	2¼	Techcl Oper	3	6	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Techcl Tape	4	65	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
24½	13⅛	Tejon R .28a	13	20	16½	15¾	16¼	+ ½
14⅝	6	Teleflex .68t	4	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	Telex Cp wt		4	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
2⅞	13-16	Tenna Corp		53	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
4⅝	2¼	Tenneco wt		56	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
10¼	6⅞	TennFS .40e	2	2	8	8	8	
3½	¾	Tensor Cp		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
23	5	Teradyn Inc	4	4	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
17⅞	10⅛	TerraC .10	4	73	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ¼
15⅞	4⅝	TesoroPt wt		41	7⅛	6⅞	7	
12⅞	3⅞	Texasint Co	7	162	7½	7⅛	7¼	— ¼
3¼	⅞	TFI Co Inc	4	11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅜	1⅛	Tidwell Ind		4	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
7⅝	3¼	Tiffany .20	3	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14⅞	2¼	Timpte Ind	3	14	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
22⅜	2½	TMC Mfg In	1	3	5	5	5	
8⅝	4	Tokheim .20	12	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
54⅝	38¼	TolEd pf4.25		z25	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ½
8¼	3½	ToppsGu .20	4	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	TotalPtl NA	5	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
3⅞	1	Town Cntry		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
5	1⅝	Tracor Inc	5	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
9⅛	3⅝	Trnspt Pool	3	10	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
10¼	5	TriStMtr .90	4	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
10⅝	2½	Turbodyne	7	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
6¼	3¼	TwinFair In	3	13	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
		U						
2¼	1⅛	UIP Cp .88a	3	10	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
7⅞	4½	UnA Pr .40a	7	12	6⅛	5⅞	6	
1¼	¼	UnBrand wt		10	½	½	½	
14½	9¾	UnCosF .45	6	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
4	⅝	UDollrS .10e		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
10¼	2⅛	US Filtr .20	4	57	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
17⅛	5⅞	USLsR 1.80e	4	22	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅝
1⅛	5-16	US LsgR wt		5	11-16	⅝	11-16	+ ⅛
3⅝	1E	USNat Rsrc	4	40	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
4⅝	⅞	US Radium	8	10	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	
18⅞	9¼	US Reduct 1	2	33	14⅞	13⅝	14	
16½	7½	Unitek Corp	5	2	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
6½	2¼	UnivRs .05e	9	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
3¼	1½	URS Corp	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19⅛	10	UtahIdSu 1	10	36	15½	15	15¼	+ ½
7⅝	2⅝	UV Ind wt		18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		V						
7⅛	3¼	VallesSt .71t	5	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
18¼	6⅛	Vall In 3.20e	6	23	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Valley Mtal	10	6	3	3	3	
2½	1	ValueLin D		10	1⅛	1⅛	1½	
8	4	VanDorn .36	4	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
3⅛	⅞	Varo Inc	3	6	2⅛	2	2⅛	
7¼	5⅜	VermtA .40b	3	10	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅜
3½	1¼	Vernitron	4	28	2¼	2	2⅛	
1½	5-16	Vertipil Inc		1	7-16	7-16	7-16	
3⅜	1⅝	Vesely Co		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4	½	Vikoa Inc		4	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
5⅞	¾	Vintage Ent		5	1½	1½	1½	
4½	1⅝	Vishay Intrt	4	7	2	2	2	— ⅛
3½	1⅝	Vulcan .02e	6	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
14	9¼	Vulcinc pf 1		5	9	9	9	— ¼
		W						
7	2½	WabMg .10a	4	18	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
8⅝	4⅝	Wackat .28b	5	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
3¼	15-16	WadelEq .10		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
11	4⅛	WagnrEl .48	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅞	1⅝	WarC pfC.05		19	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ¼
24⅝	14⅝	WasPstB .50	6	2	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
6	2⅛	Wasco .05e	6	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
12½	7½	WestChP .72	8	3	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜
4⅝	7⅝	Westats Pll	8	48	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
12	3⅝	Wstn Fin .10	3	30	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
2⅞	⅝	WstPac I wt		10	15-16	13-16	15-16	+ ⅛
22⅝	8½	Wstran .20a	7	121	22¼	21⅝	21¾	+ ¼
6⅝	2⅝	Whitaker .34	3	3	4	4	4	
2⅛	1⅛	Wichita Ind	7	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Wmhous .30	3	7	6⅝	6	6¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	.	WilshrO .05r	7	37	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Winkimn .50	4	x1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
8½	2⅝	Wood In .30t	14	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
11	5½	Worces Cont	4	2	7⅝	7¼	7½	— ⅜
8⅞	4⅝	Work Wr .40	3	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
8½	1	Wrather Cp	28	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3 7-16	1	Wright Har		20	1¼	1 3-16	1 3-16	—1-16
4⅜	2	WTC Air .10	4	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
17	5¼	WUI Inc .40	4	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
4⅝	2⅜	WyleLab .20	4	10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	4⅝	Wynn Intl	3	11	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
13	6½	WymBn .50	7	18	9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
		Y						
3⅝	1⅞	YooHoo .05e	6	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
		Z						
5¼	3⅝	Zero Mf .10e	5	7	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. cl Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds		
Amax 8-76	100½	101¼
Amax 8¾-86	98¼	99¼
ASEA 8½-86	88½	89½
Ashland 8-87	88¼	89¾
Aust-Swiss 8-87	88¾	89¾
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	97½	98½
Barclay 8¼-86	83	85
Beecham 8¼-86	72	74
Bergen 8-87	91	92
BICC 7¾-87	55	57
Borregaard 8½-86	90	91
Burlingt. 7¾-87	87½	88½
CN PTT 8-86	93	94½
Carlsberg 8¾-86	91½	92½
Carrier 8-87	86¼	87¼
C. Lafarge 8¾-86	90	91
Com Union	75	77
Cons. Food 7½-91	86¼	87¼
Conoco 8-86	94	95
Cont Tel 8¼-86	87½	88½
Copen Coun 7¾-87	79	80
Copen Tel 8½-86	90	91
Corning 8½-86	98¼	99¼
Cut Ham 8-87	89½	90½
Denmark 9-82	99¾	100¾
Denmark 7½-90	82	83
Dow Cor 8½-86	99½	100½
Dupont 7½-78	99¾	100¾
E.D.F 8½-86	97	98
Ericsson 9¼-85	99¾	100¾
Esso 7½-76	99¾	100¾
Esso 8-86 Nov.	96	97
FinMtgBk 8½-86	89	90
First Chic 7-80	93½	94½
Gen Cable 8¼-87	87¾	88¾
Gen-Mills 8-86	94¾	95¾
Gen Mot 8¼-76	99¾	100¾
Gen Mot 8¾-86	101½	102½
G.H.H 7¾-88	83¼	84¼
Granges 8½-89	87	88
GTE 8¾-86	94	95
Guar Roy 8-87	67	69
Haas 8-78	99½	100½
Haas 8¾-86	99¼	100¼
Hambros 7¾-86	67	69
Helsinki 8¾-86	92½	93½
Hill Samuel 9½-86	62	64
I.C.I. 7½-92	66	68

Intl Util 8¼-82	92½	93½
Kimberley 8½-86	99	100
Klein Ben 8¼-87	68½	70½
Lyons 8¾-86	65	67
Monsanto 8¼-85	100½	101½
Motorola 8-87	94½	95½
Mount Isa 8¾-86	82	84
Newfoundld 8½-86	95½	97½
NrgKomBk 7½-86	87½	88½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	95¾	96¾
Ontario 8¼-86	98½	99½
Oslo 8¼-86	92¼	93¼
Oris-Elev 8¾-85	99¾	100¾
OwensCorn 9-86	100½	101½
Pac.Light 9¼-81	99¾	100¾
Pac. Light 8-86	85¼	86¼
Pekema 8¾-86	91	92½
Pennwalt 8-86	87½	88½
PhilMorris 9-78	102½	103½
PhilMorris 8½-86	101¾	102¾
Plessey 8½-86	68	70
QuebecHyd 8½-86	98¾	99¾
Queb.Hyd.8¼-86	95¾	96¾
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	88	89
Queensld 8½-86	91	92
Ralston 7½-87	90½	91½
Rank 8¾-86	68	70
Richardson 8¾-85	99¾	100¾
S.A.S. 8-86	85¼	86¼
Scanraff 8¼-88	95	96
Scott 8¾-86	99¾	100¾
Shell 8-86	95	96
Shell 7½-87	90¾	91¾
Singer 11-77	101¾	102¾
St. Ind. 8½-80	100¼	101¼
St. Ind. 8½-88	98¾	99¾
Sybron 8-87	86½	87½
Tenneco 7½-79	95¾	96¾
Tenneco 7¾-87	81½	82½
Textron 7¾-87	81½	82½
TokyoCur 8¾-88	88¼	89¼
Transocean 8-86	95½	96½
Transocean 8-84	94½	96
Transocean 7½-87	91¼	92¼
T.R.W. 8¾-86	93½	94½
Union Oil 7-79	95½	96½
Union Oil 7½-87	91½	92½
Utah 8-87	86½	87½
Volvo 8-87	84¼	85¾
Wellcome 8¼-87	65	67
Will Glyn 8¼-87	69	71

Convertible Bonds		
Amexco 4¼-87	72	74
Am Tob 5¼-88	98	100
Ashland 5-88	68½	70½
Beatrice 6¾-91	95	97
Beatrice 4½-92	74	76
Borden 5-92	89	91
BroadHale 4¾-87	63	65
Carnation 4-88	75	77
Chevron 5-88	86	88
Chrysler 4¾-88	39	41
Chrysler 5-88	43	45
Con Tel 5¼-88	74	76
Cummins In 6¼-86	77½	79½
Dart Ind 4¾-88	75	77
EastKodak 4½-88	89	91
Econ Lab 4¾-87	67	69
Firestone 5-88	72½	74½
Ford 6-86	79½	81½
Ford 5-88	71	73
Gen Elec 4¾-85	74	76
Gen Elec 4¼-87	77	79
Gen Food 4¾-82	82½	84½
Gillette 4¾-87	64½	66½
Gould 5-87	63	65
Halliburt 4¼-87	102½	104½
Honeywell 6-86	69½	71½
ITT 4½-87	59	61
I.S.E. 6¼-89	68	70
McDerm 4¾-87	105½	107½
Morgan JP 4¾-87	111	113
Nabisco 5¼-88	74½	76½
Owens Ill 4½-87	75	77
Penney JC 4½-87	75½	77½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	80	82
R.C.A. 5-88	71½	73½
Revlon 4¼-87	87	89
Sperry 4¼-88	74	76
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	72	74
Texaco 4½-88	73½	75½
UnCarb 4¼-82	91	93
WarnLam 4½-87	80½	82½
WarnLam 4¼-88	74	76
Xerox 5-88	73	75

Bondtrade—Index
(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	94.59	84.98	84.22
Previous	94.47	84.98	84.01

Currency Rates

January 21, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the values of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.4460	5.7620	103.88*	56.34*	37.90y	—	6.9360*	97.48*	43.62*
Brussels (c)	35.25	83.30	14.954	8.1225	5.473*	14.42	—	14.035	6.28
Frankfurt	2.3550	5.5920	—	54.35*	3.662x	96.48*	6.6950*	93.93*	42.01*
London (z)	2.36335	—	5.5705	10.255	1523.00	5.78375	83.35	5.9325	13.265
Milan	644.00	1523.00	273.70	143.46	—	263.65	18.3920	257.01	114.31
Paris	1.33875	10.25035	184.35*	—	6.73875x	177.725*	12.3375*	172.90*	77.65*
Zurich	2.5105	5.9335	106.48*	57.86*	0.3897*	102.63*	7.13*	—	44.8*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.6185; Escudo: 24.485; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 56.035; Schilling: 16.735; Sw. krona: 4.0405; Yen: 300.75; Belgian financial franc: 35.475.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.



THE BANK OF NEW YORK
WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF THE BANK OF NEW YORK COMPANY INC.

New York's First Bank • Founded 1784 by Alexander Hamilton

Consolidated Statement of Condition December 31, 1974

Assets

Cash and Due from Banks	$ 367,280,068
Due from Banks at Interest	431,929,341
Investment Securities	
U.S. Government Obligations	49,870,559
U.S. Government Agency Obligations	29,158,541
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	169,441,496
Other Securities	7,611,275
Trading Account Securities	21,475,685
Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased Under Resale Agreements	—
Loans	1,338,203,678
Bank Premises and Equipment	22,498,585
Customers' Acceptance Liability	13,359,389
Accrued Interest Receivable	31,296,579
Other Assets	7,376,157
Total	$2,489,501,353

Liabilities, Reserve and Capital Accounts

Deposits	
Demand	$ 884,982,182
Savings	35,294,220
Time	508,464,255
Foreign Branches	574,284,594
Total Deposits	2,003,025,251
Federal Funds Purchased and Other Borrowed Funds	233,792,991
Bank's Acceptances Outstanding	13,930,578
Accrued Taxes and Other Expenses	16,926,503
Accrued Interest Payable	21,574,459
Unearned Income	3,037,939
Other Liabilities	2,761,959
Total Liabilities	2,295,049,680
Reserve for Loan Losses	17,773,952
Capital Accounts	
Common Stock—par value $15 per share, 2,092,300 shares authorized and outstanding	31,384,500
Surplus	68,615,500
Undivided Profits	76,677,721
Total Capital Accounts	176,677,721
Total	$2,489,501,353

Assets carried at $33,338,161 on December 31, 1974 were pledged for various purposes as required or permitted by law.

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ALEXANDER CALDER, JR., Union Camp Corporation
ALGER B. CHAPMAN, Squibb Corporation
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ALBERT P. GAGNEBIN, International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd.
MAURICE R. GREENBERG, American International Group, Inc.
JOHN A. KLEY, The County Trust Company
GEORGE H. LESCH, Colgate-Palmolive Company
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JOHN R. OPEL, International Business Machines Corporation
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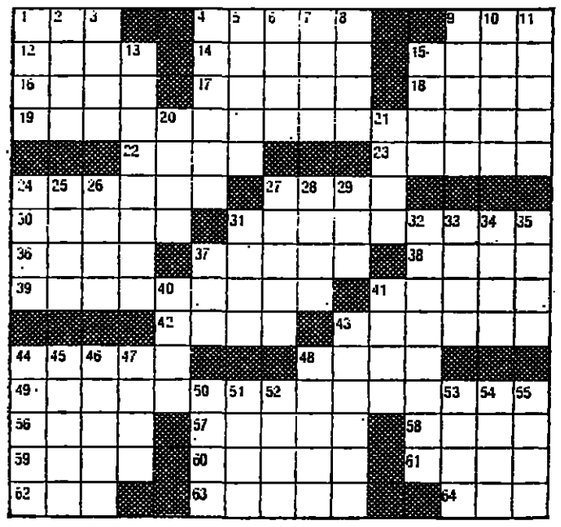
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Anguished sound
4 Thurmond
9 Genetic acid
12 Type of joint
14 Swiss girl of fiction
15 Biblical king
16 Prefix for naut
17 Potter's clay
18 Wound
19 Money plus brains
22 Quaker word
23 Consumer
24 Kind of chair or dance
27 Read hastily
30 "... told by an ——"
31 Specialized diners
36 Musical piece
37 Constellation
38 Essayist
39 Incisive
41 Speed-trap gear
42 Diplomats: Abbr.
43 Delay
44 Bean
48 Mystical one
49 Chicken feed
56 European basin
57 Miss Dickinson
58 Relief org.
59 Alcoholic heater
60 Civil War general
61 "Come back to ——"
62 Do lacework
63 Pertinent
64 Tennis word

DOWN

1 Warm-water fish
2 Shortening
3 Compete at logrolling
4 Participates
5 Concentrated
6 Baltic gulf
7 Frigg's husband
8 Word for an oath such as "drat"
9 Intimidate
10 Take care of
11 —— ego
13 Coward
15 Eastern stadium
20 Make —— (go over well)
21 Truck, for short
24 Rain's relative
25 Fragrance
26 Irritate
27 Pitcher Johnny and family
28 Bowline
29 Tavern
31 Complain
32 Dante's friend
33 Alan or Robert
34 Tale-teller
35 Chalcedony
37 Electrical unit
40 Malacca
41 Clarinet
43 Cash in, as trading stamps
44 Beginning
45 Cowboy gear
46 Meager
47 Soup ingredient
48 Kind of remark
50 Asian priest
51 Lop, in Scotland
52 Culture base
53 Fertilizer
54 Penna. port
55 Dispatched



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	11	52	Cloudy	MADEIRA	6	43	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	3	41	Showers	MILAN	9	48	Cloudy
ANKARA	—6	21	Fog	MONTREAL	—8	18	Cloudy
ATHENS	10	50	Cloudy	MOSCOW	0	32	Overcast
BEIRUT	16	61	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	Cloudy
BELGRADE	1	34	Fog	NEW YORK	1	34	Fair
BERLIN	5	41	Rain	NICE	12	53	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	5	41	Cloudy	OSLO	1	34	Snow
BUDAPEST	2	36	Fair	PARIS	7	45	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable	PRAGUE	0	32	Rain
CASABLANCA	15	59	Cloudy	ROME	13	59	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	4	39	Rain	SOFIA	—1	30	Fog
COSTA DEL SOL	12	53	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	3	37	Cloudy
DUBLIN	5	41	Overcast	TEHRAN	5	37	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	7	45	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	17	63	Cloudy
FLORENCE	10	50	Overcast	TUNIS	15	59	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	6	43	Cloudy	VENICE	5	41	Fog
GENEVA	5	41	Overcast	VIENNA	5	41	Cloudy
HELSINKI	2	36	Overcast	WARSAW	2	36	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	6	43	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	—4	25	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Overcast	ZURICH	5	41	Overcast
LISBON	11	52	Fair				
LONDON	8	46	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	8	46	Fog				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

January 21, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly

(w) Alexander Fund $5.36
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd. $5.93
(w) Apollo (Tempus) iss.pr. SF61.45
(i) Apollo Fund S.A. $63.02
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd. $3.50

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:

— (d) Baerbond SF164.45
— (d) Contac SF677.00
— (d) Grobar SF402.00
— (d) Stockbar SF713.00

(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l. $27.08
(w) Brownlnvest $11.49
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. $8.49
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. $4.27

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

— (w) Capital Int' $11.05
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $8.10
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF904

(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $500.95
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs. $6.93
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs. $9.71
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. $7.05

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Canasec SF510.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF63.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF36.00
— (d) Energievalor SF63.00
— (d) Ussec SF302.00
— (d) Europavalor SF115.50
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. $2.91

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:

— (w) C.S. America Fd. $7.08
— (w) C.S. Income Fd. $7.03

(w) D.G.G. $35.70
(d) Delta Invest. Fund $7.91
(d) Delta Multifund $7.19
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund ..... Yen 5,290
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $1.31

(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $8.89
(w) Dr. Interct. Inv. Fd. $11.15
(w) Europe Obligations LF921
(d) Executive Fd of Canada $5.84

FIDELITY:

— (w) Fidelity Equitalia $7.31
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $12.11
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd. $17.04
— (d) Fidelity World Fd. $7.72

(d) Fiducem SF745
(w) First Intern'l Fd. $102.06
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. $14.26
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $21.14
(d) First Security Cap Fd. $19.23
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. $49.27
(w) Fleming Japan Fund $15.26
(d) Fonselect Issue Pr. SF1,609
(d) Formula Selection Fd. SF71.59
(d) Fonditalia $9.60
(d) Fund of Nations $4.80
(d) Fund of N Y (ex-div.) $0.73
(w) Future Australia Fd ..... Aus.$6.45

G.T (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

— (w) Berry Int'l Fund $10.50
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $18.16
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $5.05

(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l $8.50
(w) Hausmann Holdg. NV $4,940
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet $20.29
(d) Icofund $0.03
(w) Ingrow $22.00
(d) Interfund S.A. $5.86
(d) Interstate ..... Lire 6,751
(w) Intermarket Fund $94.15
(w) Int'l Income Fund $21.78
(r) Int'l Invest. Network $10.10
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd ..... Can. $2.64
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $5.61
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A $7.76
(r) Invest. Atlantiques $31.14
(d) Italcomercio S.A. Fund $5.25
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A $7.91
(d) Japan Growth Fund $12.04
(d) Japan Selection Fund $36.05
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $11.05

JARDINE FLEMING

(r) Jardine Int'l Fund $27.25
(r) Jardine Japan Fund $28.18
(r) Jardine Selection NV $10.04

(d) KB Income Fund LF1,459
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int F $7.99
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. $13.88
(w) Leverage Cap Hold $23.16

L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:

+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd. SF315.50
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund. SF344.00

(w) Lux-fund $17.21
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $10.46
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $1.45
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $21.70
(w) N.A.M.C.F. $49.65
(w) Nippon Fund $24.16
(w) Nor. Amer Inv. Fund $6.92
(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd $6.99
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc. $1.715
(r) Pegasus Intern'l $7.17
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $16.66
(d) Renta Fund LF1,343
(d) Renta Capital Fund LF3,299
(d) Rentinvest LF786

SAFS GROUP:

— (d) Safe Fund $4.73
— (d) Safe Trust Fund $9.61
— (d) Global Fund $3.98
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF48.60

SEPRO:

— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $10.71

SHARE GROUP:

— (d) Share Realty $13.14
— (d) Share Int'l Fund $4.34
— (w) Shareholders Excal $4.42

S.M.C. FUNDS:

— (d) CSF Fund SF21.02
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF3.97
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V. $8.43
(w) SMH Special Fund DM184.00

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:

— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Eqs. SF1,433
— (r) Securiwiss SF1,021

(d) Soros Fund $143.05
(w) Star Fund $8.62
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc. $3.50

SWISS BANK CORP.:

— (d) America-Valor SF264.75
— (d) Intervalor SF56.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF272.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF184.75
— (d) Univ Bond Select SF70.25
— (d) Universal Fund SF14.06

(r) Talent Global Fund $9.41
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea). $18.67
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $25.59
(w) Transpacific Fund $13.39

TYNDALL GROUP:

+ (r) Overseas Fd. dist. $0.95
+ (r) Do Accumulation $1.25
+ (r) 3-Way Fund Int'l $1.99

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh SF27.50
— (d) Bond Invest SF69.75
— (d) Convert-Invest SF69.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. SF105.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF75.00
— (d) Globinvest SF33.50
— (d) Pacific Invest SF53.00
— (d) Rometac-Invest ..... —
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh. SF290.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est. SF173.50

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:

— (d) Atlanticfonds DM13.80
— (d) Europafonds DM29.55
— (d) Gulfonds DM17.45
— (d) Unirenta DM39.15
— (d) Unispecial I DM46.05

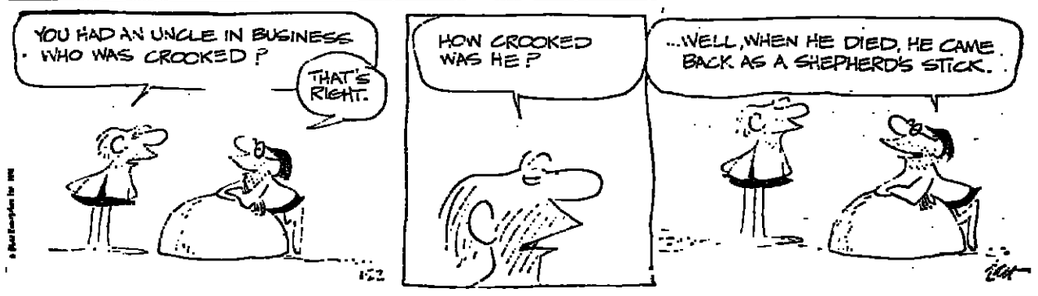
(w) United Cap. Inv Fd. $2.10
(d) U.S Trust Invest Fd. $9.54
(w) Western Growth Fd. $4.64
(w) Western Heage Fund $1,040.58
(w) West Proprietary N.V. $1,166.54
(d) World Equity Grth Fd. $373.93
(w) Worldwide Securities $29.37
(w) Worldwide Special $2,687.83

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; n.a. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; † — Offer prices; a — Asked.

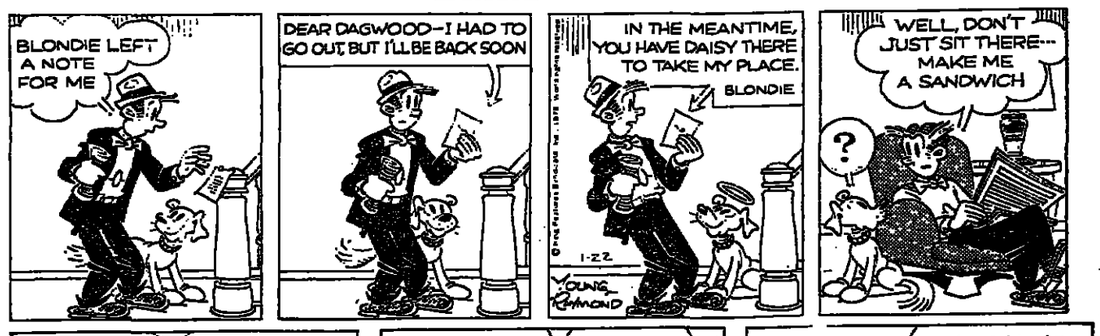
PEANUTS



B.C.



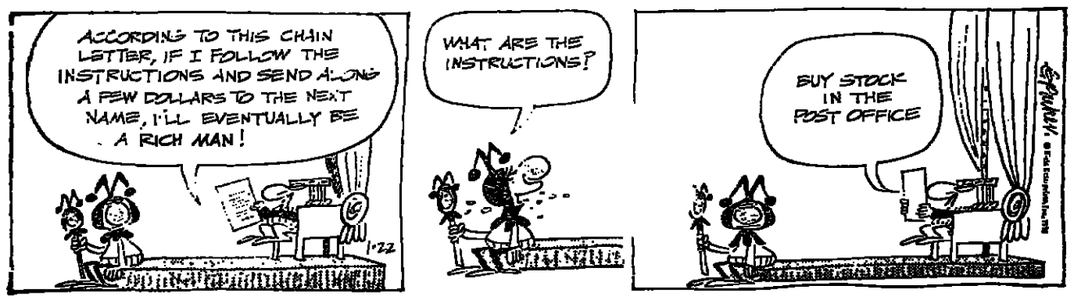
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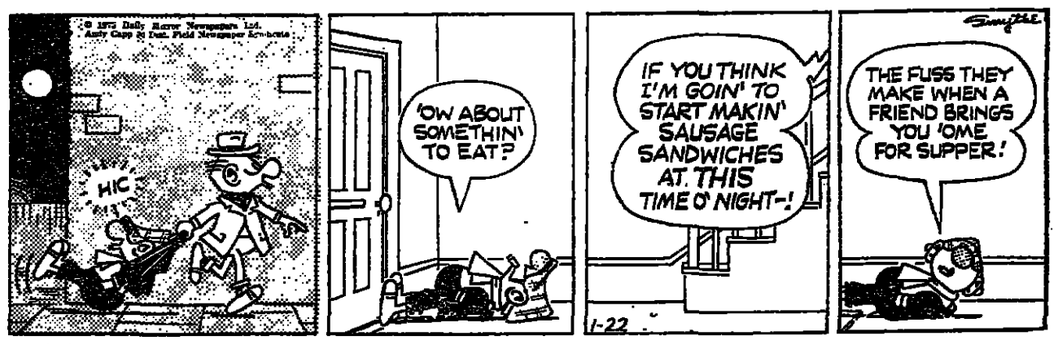
BEETLE BAILEY



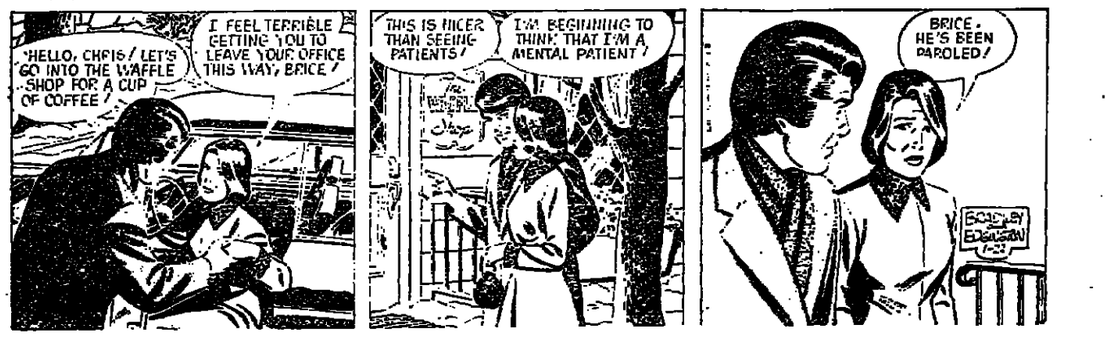
WIZARD of ID



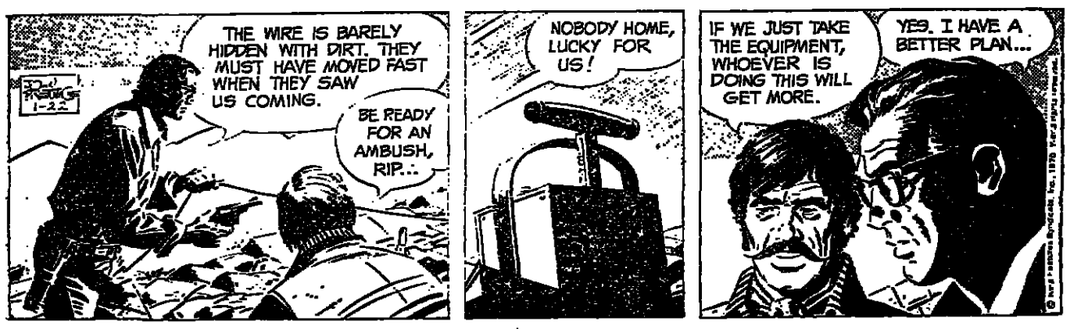
ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RODUG

WETIC

NOPETT

GACHER



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

HE WAS "○○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DUMPY AUGUR UNPAID GATHER
Answer: *What the mountaineer was* — ON THE UP AND UP

BOOKS

THE COCKATOOS

By Patrick White. Viking. 307 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

I wish I could believe that ordinary people are capable of the passions Patrick White attributes to them in "The Cockatoos." One gets tired of hearing about the "horror" of average, uninflected lives, those histories without heroism that allegedly make up the greater part of humanity. It would be pleasant to think that the man and woman in the street—what a lovely, condescending expression!—are capable of occasional personal revolutions, just as they rise up en masse from time to time to change the face of history.

Some people find it frightening to walk through a cemetery in the dark, and I find it unnerving to read through modern fiction and discover—with the exception of destiny's chosen few—nothing but ghosts, shades of stereotypy, sociological corpses. If you go back to the literature of other centuries, you can't help coming away with a nostalgia for the gusto that was once the "vulgarity" of the ordinary.

A few of the best modern writers have been fascinated by the heroism of the unheroic, by tall stories of low lives. Faulkner, Cheever, Joyce, Kafka, Henry Green have all turned up the volume of such people's "quiet desperation" until we can hear the static and the scream inside it. They have captured Baudelaire's "quotidian frenzy," democratized our snobbery of the passions.

This, I think, is what Patrick White is trying to do in these stories. In "Sicilian Vespers," one of the most extreme examples, Ivy Simpson and her husband, Charles, are trying to make their lives by traveling and bombarding their senses with resuscitating novelty. However, all this gives Charles a toothache, and so Ivy plunges into Sicily's decayed culture without him, looking for something, anything, that will balance the see-saw of their disturbed symmetry. When she runs into an American, she responds to him as if he summed up all the excitement of otherness. In the dank crypt of a church, lying on patterned tiles, she wraps her "slimy thighs" around his and tries to see a cryptic pattern in this above all. If the story is not a success—and I think it is not—at least it is a remarkably flamboyant failure.

I can't say the same for "The Cockatoos," the other ambitious story in the book. Before I had finished reading it, I began to dread the heavy symbolic thud of the word cockatoo, which is made to stand for the wild, the colorful and the cruel. Olive Davoren and her husband, Mick, have not spoken for seven years, because she believes he let her budgerigar die while she was away on a visit. When a wild cockatoo appears on their lawn, it is like a supernatural gift of reparation and, though they still do not speak, they share a pregnant silence in feeding and encouraging the bird.

Mick even begins to ignore his mistress, Busby Le Cornu, in order to stay home and watch the single cockatoo attract 10 others. The flock becomes family he and Ol[illegible] never h[illegible] the delirious orgasm he [illegible] Busby never reached. Then [illegible] incredible piece of melodra[illegible] wrecks the story: a neighbor f[illegible] a shotgun at the cockatoos, [illegible] and Mick wrestle for the wea[illegible] and Mick is killed. After he [illegible] dying on the pavement, Olive [illegible] Busby overlap their hands on [illegible] breast, at first accidentally [illegible] eventually more purposefully. [illegible] outline, the story sounds brilli[illegible] in execution, it's a mess, an [illegible] asperating swirl of disembo[illegible] language and imagery.

"A Woman's Hand," the [illegible] story in the book, is a disas[illegible] Two nonentities, who are m[illegible] ried, try to make nonentities [illegible] two other persons by persuad[illegible] them to marry also. Then W[illegible] has the temerity to suggest t[illegible] the middle-aged newlyweds [illegible] so strongly individualised that [illegible] husband drives his wife mad [illegible] she brings him to suicide. Lurk[illegible] somewhere in the story is a [illegible] mon on privacy—or, at least, t[illegible] would be my guess.

While rape has become an e[illegible] tional rallying point for femi[illegible] indignation, Mr. White—perh[illegible] because he is an Australia[illegible] presents an antipodal view [illegible] "The Night The Prowler." W[illegible] a young man climbs through [illegible] window and into her virginal [illegible] Felicity Bannister welcomes [illegible] with such vehemence that h[illegible] incapacitated. Then she uses [illegible] alleged rape as a personal emo[illegible] pation proclamation. She bre[illegible] off a perfectly "suitable" engag[illegible] ment, turns beatnik and takes [illegible] as a hobby the vandalizing [illegible] houses whose inhabitants are [illegible] From this, she progresses to ab[illegible] doned houses and at the end of [illegible] story offers a choice of ends [illegible] ments to an elderly derelict [illegible] has stumbled upon in one [illegible] these. Isn't there anything [illegible] want? she asks him, and [illegible] concludes the story in one of [illegible] year's oddest epiphanies.

The dust jacket of "The Cockatoos" includes excerpts from several enthusiastic reviews in the English press. The one I like best is: "... Mr. White has given to exhausted soil and brute forth hot water." I don't think I can improve on that.

Anatole Broyard is a book critic for The New York Times.

Luciano Book Based on Notes Publisher Says

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (NYT) — Little, Brown & Co., the Boston publisher of "The Last Testament of Lucky Luciano," gave further explanation yesterday of why it thought the purported story of the late mobster was authentic.

It said that the $10 book, to be published next month, together by Martin Gosch and Richard Hammer, was based on notes made by Mr. Gosch about 30 interviews with Luciano between 1959 and 1962, when the Mafia leader died in Italy.

In comments about the book to be published next month, the publisher had said that the manuscript was based on tapes dictated by Luciano. This contention has been withdrawn.

In yesterday's statement, the publisher declared that the material for a complete life story in book and motion picture form was given to Gosch in interviews of which he took notes.

Little, Brown said that Gosch's notes "were not completely legible to anyone" but himself, and that in his collaboration with Hammer he had "read from them" and "The whole process was tape recorded," the publisher asserted.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	W	A	G		S	P	C	S		S	C	R	I	M
W	E	I	R		C	O	L	T		T	R	I	T	E
A	T	M	A		Q	U	I	E		R	A	C	E	R
T	H	E	F	O	U	R	F	R	E	E	D	O	M	S
H	E	R	I	T	E	R		F	E	R	A	L		
		E	R	I	N		S	K	E	I	N	S		
B	R	A	D		W	A	S	H		E	S	T	O	P
O	A	R		A	G	R	O	W	N	D		A	R	I
C	H	E	R	I		O	U	N	E		A	L	A	N
A	S	S	W	A	R	E		S	W	I	G			
			F	L	A	P	S		D	R	I	V	E	R
T	H	E	F	O	U	R	T	H	E	S	T	A	T	E
E	D	I	T	H		A	R	I	A		A	L	A	E
S	N	E	A	K		H	A	I	L		T	O	I	L
T	E	E	N	S		A	W	L	S		E	R	N	S

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

On rare occasions, truth in bridge can be stranger than fiction.

Suppose, for example, that you have a doubleton ace of trumps and your partner has a small singleton. Can it ever be necessary to refuse to win the first trump lead by the declarer? One might think not, but the diagramed deal is a case in point.

It was a considerable shock to East to pick up a powerful hand and then find himself obliged to pass at his first turn. When his partner jumped pre-emptively to four spades over the opening of one heart, he had no reason to consider any other contract. But he felt on strong ground in doubling when South tried five diamonds and North reverted to hearts.

West led the spade king, and North put down the dummy with some pride: he held three trumps more than his bidding promised. South won with the ace and led the heart jack. East now made the normal play of winning with the heart ace, but the normal play was a subtle error.

East led two high clubs and South ruffed the second one. He could now have made the doubled game by entering dummy with a trump lead and taking a diamond finesse. A cross-ruff in the minor suits would then have established the fifth diamond in the closed hand, and this would have provided a discard for the last spade in the dummy—one would have gone on the diamond ace. In this way, South would make seven trump tricks, the diamonds tricks and the spade ace, for a score of $50.

The only sure way to defeat the contract was for East to allow the heart jack to win, thus preventing South from entering dummy with a trump lead to take the diamond finesse. Understandably, he did not see the need for this most unusual play. But South did not choose to risk the diamond finesse, and perhaps went down two tricks for a 500-point penalty. He led the diamond ace at the fifth trick and proceeded to ruff diamonds, a play that would have succeeded if either defender had begun with K x in diamonds.

NORTH
♠ 1073
♡ Q9864
◇ 5
♣ 9843

WEST	EAST
♠ KQJ9842	♠ 6
♡ 2	♡ A10
◇ 876	◇ KJ42
♣ 72	♣ AKQ1065

SOUTH(D)
♠ A5
♡ KJ753
◇ AQ1093
♣ J

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♡	4 ♠	Pass	Pass
5 ◇	Pass	5 ♡	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the spade king.

هكذا من الأصل

Saying 'Chuck Who?' Easily Cuts Ali's Foe

YONNE, N. J., Jan. 21 —A fist rapped against ar window. Chuck Wepner d and stared at a young rolled down the window heard the man say: ongratulations Chuck. Put nne on the map."

hank you," said the chal- r for the world heavy- ht championship.

e 32-year-old liq sales- isn't ranked No. 1, but he be the opponent in Cleve- on March 24 whe- Muham- Ali makes the first defense he title he won by knoc- out George Foreman in .

epner doesn't mind being ed "the white hope," and he ys being kidded by his ds. But he bristles when it's en or broadcast that he n't deserve a title shot. He doesn't care to be known Chuck who?" and he abhors tag of "the Bayonne der."

ayonne bleeder gets me," he pointing out he hasn't lost ght on a cut in four years. y shouldn't I get a shot? ide of a possible cut, I k. I'm the toughest guy in world.

ocally, people who have watching me for years say got a good chance. It's peo- around the country who Chuck Wepner, fighting for heavyweight title? He'll get id.'"

ut he admitted he likes the eased attention. "It's very ," he said. "Everybody likes be recognized for what he s."

me day recently, he gave two rviews in New York and n returned to his apartment e to give another while his e got ready to go to work the night shift at the post ce and one of her sisters ed her hair with a vacuum aner—"I pay $336 for a uum cleaner and my wife her sisters dry their hair h it. Unbelievable."

Following his apartment in- view, Wepner fitted his 6- t-5, 220-pound frame behind e steering wheel of his cream- ored Cadillac—"I help myself y in shape by playing a lot basketball"—and drove to the uor and wine distributor he rks for in nearby Union. He d to make some weekend eliveries that couldn't be andled by truck.

On the way, he talked to two riving companions about his eputation as a bleeder.

"I can't help I'm white and n fair," he said. "It looks orse when I'm cut."

But six of his nine losses—



Associated Press.

HEAVY LOAD—Heavyweight challenger Chuck Wepner prepares to make sales pitch.

against 30 victories and two draws in a 10-year pro career—resulted from cuts. Cuts also have led to more than 200 stitches; he's also had surgery to remove scar tissue.

"Yes, I've had over 200 stitches, but you have to remember I got 72 in the Liston fight," he said. "In that fight, I was just too dumb to quit."

In that fight in 1970, he sustained a broken nose. He had to fight several rounds without a mouthpiece so he could spit out the blood. He also saw "a shadow for three rounds" before the fight was finally stopped in the 10th round.

"The doctor said, 'How many fingers am I holding up?'" Wepner recalled. "I said, 'How many guesses do I get?'

"I don't believe there's anybody in the world who can knock me down or even hurt me with a punch," said Wepner, who also has lost to Foreman on a cut and claims he's never been off his feet.

But while he has won eight straight and 10 of his last 11—the loss was on a decision to Randy Neumann—Wepner is conscious of losing on a cut every time he goes into the ring.

In the seventh round of a third match with Neumann, whom Wepner had beaten in a second bout, there suddenly was a lot of blood and Chuck said to the referee, "Gee, am I cut again?" The referee said, "No, it's him," and stopped the fight. "That's a change in the script," said Wepner.

Wepner parked his car outside the large office and warehouse complex of the liquor company where he is treated as a celebrity.

Everywhere, he was greeted with good wishes and jokes, and several co-workers were anxious to pose for pictures with him.

"Chuck's a good salesman and he takes his job very seriously," said a boss at Majestic Wine and Spirits, Inc.

"I make a good living," said Wepner. "I built up my liquor route from $65,000 to $430,000 in two years. I get four-percent commission."

Between his commission and his take from his fight purses, which he said was approximately $18,000, Wepner earned between $25,000 and $30,000 in 1974.

Wepner's guaranteed purse for the Ali fight is $100,000 before taxes and cuts for manager, trainer, etc. His biggest previous purse was $10,000. The North American and New Jersey heavyweight titles he claims aren't exactly financial magnets.

Wepner's first delivery stop was Johnny D's lounge, which also is one of his hangouts.

He was greeted with more backslaps, handshakes and greetings of "hi ya champ" and was shown the estimated cost of a package tour to see the fight at the Cleveland Coliseum. The package includes a victory party.

In the corner a television set was tuned to a quiz show. At a moment when the conversation in the bar lowered to a dull roar, the program host asked a sweet young thing:

"Who is the heavyweight champion of the world?"

"Muhammad Ali," she replied.

Then from around the bar came the remarks, quick and to the point like a left jab:

"He was. No more. He won't be the champ much longer. He was the champ."

Conteh Defends in London

LONDON, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—John Conteh of Britain will defend his world light-heavyweight boxing title here on March 11 against *Lonnie Bennett*, a hard-punching American, it was announced yesterday.

Conteh, who won the vacant World Boxing Council title from Argentina's Jorge Ahumada last October, faces a boxer who has been beaten only twice in his career, and who has not lost a fight since 1972.

The two men will fight for a total purse of £100,000 ($230,000) at Empire Pool, Wembley.

Haaker 1st As Top 3 Ski Poorly

Klammer Retains World Cup Lead

From Wire Dispatches

FULPMES, Austria, Jan. 21.—Erik Haaker of Norway won a giant slalom today, the final event of the first round of the World Cup, as the top three skiers in the standings failed to gain any points.

The victory was the first of the season for the 22-year-old Norwegian, who is now sixth in the chase for the World Cup title.

Franz Klammer of Austria, leader with 159 points, finished sixth today but didn't increase his lead because only the best six results in the first half of the season count.

Defending champion Piero Gros, a slalom and giant slalom specialist, at one point today appeared on his way to his fourth straight giant slalom, and the World Cup lead. He had the fastest clocking on the first run, but completely messed up the second and ended up 14th. The Italian said he fared poorly "because I was psychologically tired. Everybody expects me to win all the time." Gros is now second in the standings with 145 points.

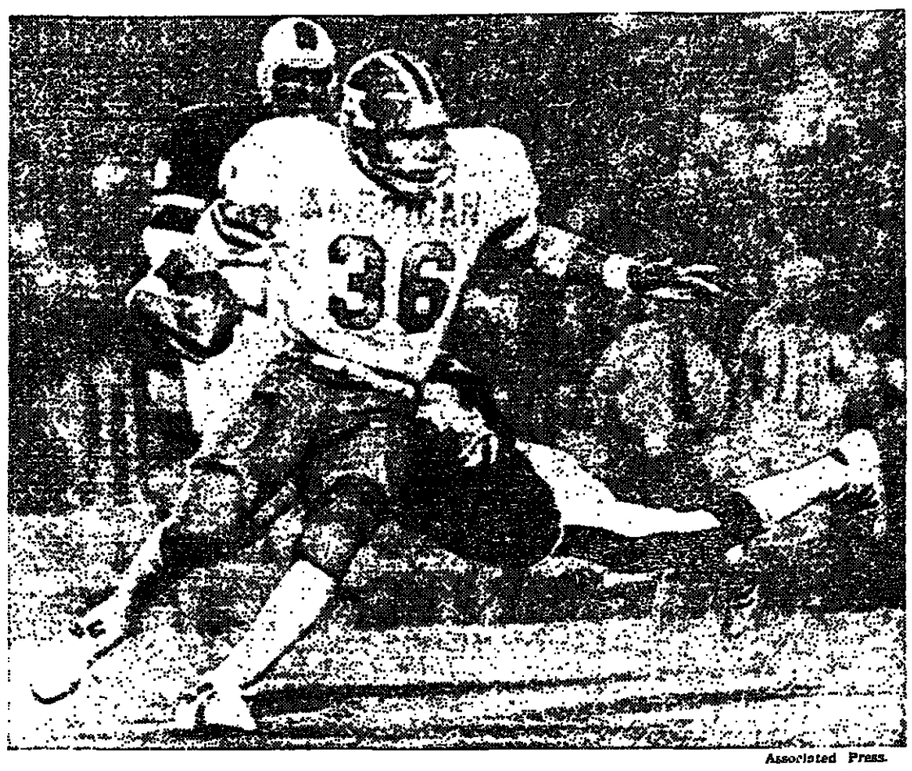
Three-time titleholder Gustavo Thoeni, of Italy, is third with 135 points as he finished ninth today, almost 3 seconds behind Haaker. Haaker clocked 1 minute 28.79 seconds on the first run and then had the fastest time on the second course, 1:26.87, for a total of 2:55.66. Second was Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark, in 2:56.47; he was followed by Hans Hinterseer, Austria, 2:57.31; Heini Hemmi, Switzerland, 2:57.46, and Thomas Hauser, Austria, 2:57.57.

MEN'S GIANT SLALOM

1. Erik Haaker, Norway	(1:26.79 - 1:26.87)	2:56.66
2. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden	(1:28.87 - 1:27.60)	2:56.47
3. Hans Hinterseer, Austria	(1:30.27 - 1:27.04)	2:57.31
4. Heini Hemmi, Switz.	(1:29.91 - 1:28.55)	2:57.46
5. Thomas Hauser, Austria	(1:30.28 - 1:27.29)	2:57.57
6. Franz Klammer, Austria	(1:30.45 - 1:27.75)	2:58.20
7. Helmuth Schmalzl, Italy	(1:29.93 - 1:28.42)	2:58.41
8. Engelhard Pargaetzi, Switz.	(1:30.04 - 1:28.29)	2:58.43

WORLD CUP STANDINGS

	Pts
1. Franz Klammer, Austria	159
2. Piero Gros, Italy	145
3. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy	135
4. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden	110
5. Werner Grissmann, Austria	61
7. Paolo de Chiesa, Italy	67
8. Herbert Plank, Italy	54
10. Hans Hinterseer, Austria	48
11. F. Fernandez Ochoa, Spain	40
12. Michael Veith, W. Germany	35



Associated Press.

DIVING MISS—Bills' O.J. Simpson gets away from tackle of Packers' Ted Hendricks.

NFC Wins Pro Bowl on Sub's Passes

MIAMI, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Los Angeles quarterback James Harris tossed a pair of final-period, eight-yard touchdown passes last night to give the National Conference All-Stars a 17-10 upset victory over the American Conference stars in the National Football League's annual Pro Bowl.

Harris, subbing for injured Fran Tarkenton of the Minnesota Vikings, brought the NFC from behind by uncorking a Pro Bowl record toss of 57 yards to Mel Gray, of the St. Louis Cardinals, as the fourth quarter began.

Two plays later, he hit Gray for the touchdown to tie the score at 10 all.

On the first play after the kickoff, Franco Harris, hero of Super Bowl champion Pittsburgh, fumbled and Ken Houston of the Washington Redskins recovered at the AFC 28. On the play, Houston also fumbled the ball, at the AFC 15, but Chris Hanburger of the Redskins fell on it at the 11. Two plays later, Harris hit the Redskins' Charley Taylor from eight yards out and the NFC defenders held tight for the remaining 11:33.

Harris was chosen the game's most valuable player as the NFC won for the first time in the last six games.

The most talented players of the NFL provided few first half thrills for a national television audience and a slim Orange Bowl crowd of 26,484. A 33-yard field goal by Chester Marcol of the Green Bay Packers with 9:33 left in the second period gave the NFC a 3-0 lead at the half.

Miami quarterback Bob Griese took over for Oakland's Ken Stabler in the second half and the action picked up. Mike Curtis of the Baltimore Colts intercepted a Harris pass, and ran it back 35 yards to set up Griese's 32-yard touchdown pass to the Dolphins' Paul Warfield. Roy Gerela kicked the extra point with 4:48 left in the third period, then added a 33-yard field goal with 1:09 remaining.

There were five turnovers in the second half, two by the NFC and three by the Americans, with Griese suffering two interceptions—by Cliff Harris of Dallas and Ken Ellis of the Packers.

Colts Pick First

MIAMI, Jan. 21 (AP).—The Baltimore Colts have won the No. 1 pick in the National Football League in a coin flip with the Dallas Cowboys and surprisingly announced they probably will go for California's all-America quarterback Steve Bartkowski.

"We don't need a quarterback," Joe Thomas, general manager of the Colts, said. "But we believe that we can make a good deal for Bartkowski and probably get two veteran players in return."

"This would be contingent on our completing the deal before the draft. If we are not successful, then I think we would go for Randy White, the Maryland defensive lineman."

The NFL draft is scheduled Jan. 28-29 in New York. There will be 17 rounds of picking from college football's elite graduates in a two-day session.

The Colts, with a 2-12 won-lost record, had the same record as the New York Giants. However, the Giants had traded their No. 1 pick to the Cowboys for quarterback Craig Morton.

Baltimore, with two young quarterbacks—Bert Jones and Marty Domres—had been expected to take White, the year's best college defensive lineman, as its first choice.

Thomas's announced decision to pick Bartkowski for trading purposes came as a surprise although the California quarterback has strong pro possibilities.

The 6-foot-4, 215-pound signal-caller completed 182 of 325 passes for 2,580 yards and 12 touchdowns. He had only seven passes intercepted.

The Cowboys, with the second pick, are expected to go for a linebacker. They reportedly are considering Ron Shoate, a 6-1, 213-pound all-America from national champion Oklahoma, and Robert Brazil, an impressive Little all-America from Jackson State.

NHL All-Star Game Is Taken Seriously by Division Coaches

By Parton Keese

MONTREAL, Jan. 21 (NYT).—"I dreamed I lost my line-up cards and didn't know who was playing with whom," said Fred Shero, who will coach the Clarence Campbell Division team tonight in the 28th National Hockey League All-Star Game. "That must show I'm concerned."

Shero, who coaches the Philadelphia Flyers at other times, was answering a question about attitude: Can a coach who won the Stanley Cup last year really care about an all-star game? Or can the players get themselves up?

"The players may joke about it," Shero said, "but in their hearts they want to win. There's a lot of pride in being chosen. That's the true reason the fans will get their money's worth. That, and the fact the proceeds go to the players' pension fund."

For Bep Guidolin, the Kansas City Scouts' coach who has the honor of running the Prince of Wales team because he headed the first-place Boston Bruins last season, coaching a super team—after his expansion club—is like "a breath of fresh air."

"But Shero should have nightmares," Guidolin added. "With the Flyers, he's always got pressure. I can lose for three years at KC and not get fired."

While Shero revealed the combinations he planned to use at The Forum tonight, Guidolin delayed in naming any because he was angry at what he thought was a "discourtesy." After Johnny Bucyk, the all-star left wing from the Bruins, was injured Sunday, Terry O'Reilly, a Bruin right wing, was substituted.

"Is that right?" asked the incredulous Guidolin when he was told. "The least they could have done was call me and ask who I wanted. I prefer Forbes." (Dave Forbes, the Bruins left wing who was suspended last week for 10 games for seriously injuring Henry Boucha of the Minnesota North Stars in a fight.)

After checking with Clarence Campbell, president of the NHL, however, Guidolin learned: (1) The rules call for the team owning an injured player to name his replacement, (2) Forbes would not be allowed to play in the all-star game, and (3) that even though the addition of O'Reilly would give him too many right wings, he would have to switch one of them to the left side.

"Listen," Guidolin said. "I've nothing against Terry. He can play for my team anytime. He always puts out 100 per cent. But I needed a left-winger, that's all. It's not a good rule. Maybe I'll play Bobby Orr on the left wing." Orr, the Boston superstar, was a unanimous choice for defenseman the sixth year in a row.

Both coaches offered a new idea for all-star games, concerning rookies. "Rookies don't get enough exposure in our league," Guidolin said. "I'd like to put three rookies on a forward line, and two on defense and let the fans see the kind of new talent our league has got."

Shero agreed. "You play a rookie line, and I'll match it with my rookie line. We could make an agreement on that."

The idea will have to wait; no rookie was chosen among the 40 all-stars this year.

Italians Retain Lead in Monaco

MONTE CARLO, Jan. 21 (UPI).—The Lancia Stratos of Italians Sandro Munari and Mario Manucci left the rest of the Monte Carlo auto rally field even further behind today as the rally's second stage began to take its toll in accidents and breakdowns.

The Italians, bidding to repeat their 1972 victory, led Finns Markku Alen and Ilkka Kivimaki, driving one of the three team Fiats, by more than three minutes after three speed tests. Another Finn, Hannu Mikkola, in a second Fiat, was in third place.

The only driver to gain on Munari was Frenchman Jean-Pierre Nicolas in the sole remaining Alpine-Renault team car. He moved from seventh to fourth place and then challenged Mikkola for third.

Japan's Wajima Regains Crown

TOKYO, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—Japanese challenger Koichi Wajima tonight boxed his way to a unanimous decision to regain the world junior middleweight crown from hard-punching champion Oscar Albarado of the United States.

Albarado, who outslugged Wajima and floored him three times in the final round to win the world title here last year, could not cope with Wajima's new tactics tonight.

Referee Dick Young, of the United States, scored the 15-round bout 69-67; American judge Joe Olmos had it 70-69 and judge Takeaki Kanaya of Japan 74-68.

Wajima ducked and weaved his way around the ring and clinched when he was in trouble as a crowd of 9,000 at Tokyo's Nihon University Hall cheered.

College Coach Named

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 21 (AP).—Arkansas offensive coordinator Richard Williamson, a former player and assistant at Arkansas, today was named head football coach at Memphis State University. Williamson, 33, succeeds Fred Pancoast, who quit to accept the head coaching job at Vanderbilt.

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There was an organization called ODESSA. This story is based on real incidents. For obvious reasons names and places have been changed.

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PG

To Meet Laver for Tennis 'Title'

Jimmy Connors Has Own Way of Promoting

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (NYT).—With a blare of dog whistles, Jimmy Connors had been advertised as being available for interrogation at Madison Square Garden. But at the appointed hour yesterday, only the coffee and the Danish pastry were visible.

"Jimmy went home to St. Louis," said George Liddy, "to settle some personal problems."

In his striped tie and blazer, George Liddy described himself as "the promoter" of the $100,000 winner-take-all tennis match between Connors and Rod Laver at Caesars Palace in Las Vegas a week from Sunday at 10 a.m. there, an hour, surely by coincidence, when the casino is almost empty anyway. "And this could be the start," Liddy said, "of a new concept in tennis that would be like the heavy-weight boxing championship—a champion and a challenger in title matches. If the winner were to be Jimmy, for example, John Newcombe would be his obvious challenger in the next match."

If the winner were to be Jimmy, the 22-year-old Wimbledon and Forest Hills champion would do well to study the promotional tenets of Muhammad Ali, the real heavyweight champion. Prior to Ali's last tango with Joe Frazier early last year, a shadow of a doubt existed over the health of his right hand. John F.X. Condon of the Garden's boxing department implored Ali to appear in order to deny any damage, but Ali was reluctant.

"I'm too busy training," Ali said.

"But ever since this talk started," Condon said, "nobody has bought any tickets."

"I'll be there tomorrow," Ali said.

No Extras

But for Jimmy Connors, there is no such financial urgency. There is no closed-circuit TV with thousands of seats to sell, as there is for a title fight. Even at Caesars Palace, the live, if slightly sleepy, audience will only number about 2,500 devotees. Elsewhere, the match will be on home TV with the fee already determined, so Jimmy Connors went home.

"He has personal problems," said Bill Riordan, his manager. "But here's a phone number."

When he was contacted, Jimmy Connors talked easily, as if he didn't have any cares.

"I don't have any personal problems," he said. "I'm just home. Everything's all right. I just came home to get some rackets strung, to get some clothes cleaned, then I'm going to Birmingham, Ala., for a tournament. I told Bill a few days ago that I wasn't going to New York because I was going home instead."

"But they thought you were coming."

"Before I went to Australia, I did eight days of publicity for the match. But now that I'm back, my coaches told me to play tennis and think about the match."

"George Liddy said you were running four miles a day."

"Not me," Connors said. "I'm not doing anything different. I just want to be playing well when I get there. I played well in the Bahamas last week and won the tournament. I hope to play well in Birmingham this week. That's all I'm doing—just playing tennis."

"How do you visualize the match?"

"I think I'll win but I don't visualize how the match will go. I've never played Laver. In fact, I've never really watched him play. When he won the Alan King tournament in Vegas last year, I watched him play two games on TV, then I turned it off. I'm not one for watching."

"Where were you that day?"

"Where was I?" he asked himself. "I don't know where I was. I think I was playing a tournament, but I don't know where."

"What about the heavyweight title concept?"

"I started that when I challenged Laver after I won at Forest Hills last year. It's a good concept. Good for the winner. And if I win, my people are talking to Newcombe's people. My people are also talking to Guillermo Villas's people about a match in Argentina and my people are talking to Ilie Nastase's people."

"But your people are Nastase's people."

"Well, yeah, sort of," he acknowledged.

"Why did you pass up the Davis Cup again?"

"Personal reasons, that's all," he said.

"Personal with Dennis Ralston?" he was asked, alluding to his feud with Dennis Ralston, the captain of the U.S. Davis Cup team.

"If I told you, it's no longer personal."

"What's your status now with Chris Evert?"

"Not good," he said. "I haven't talked to Chrissie in four months. We called off the wedding by mutual agreement. Our tennis careers were at the point where if we wanted to live the life of being apart, why get married. But in the Bahamas, I wrote her a note and asked George Liddy to deliver it for me. Just a note of congratulations on being named the female athlete of the year. That's exciting."

"Could your romance bloom again?"

"You never know. You never know."

With Jimmy Connors, you never do.

Laver Ousted in U.S. Tennis

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—Defending champion Rod Laver was upset by fellow Australian Phil Dent, 7-6, 5-7, 7-6, last night in the second round of the U.S. professional indoor championships at The Spectrum.

Dent, 25, who as a teen-ager served as a ballboy during Laver's matches in Australia, won the decisive best-of-12-point tiebreaker, 7-3, when he took the last four points in a row. It was his first victory over Laver, 36, in seven matches. And until last night, Dent had never taken a set from Laver.

Dent concentrated on Laver's backhand throughout the match and the strategy paid off. Laver, who had trouble with his first service in the final set, fought off three match points before succumbing.

Laver was seeded second here while Dent is unseeded.

In another upset, Alex Metreveli of the Soviet Union, seeded eighth, was eliminated by unseeded American Sherwood Stewart, 3-6, 6-3, 7-6. Stewart prevailed, 7-4, in the tiebreaker.

Top-seeded Bjorn Borg of Sweden beat Teimuraz Katulia of the Soviet Union, 7-5, 6-4.

Others advancing included American Stan Smith, who beat Jeff Simpson of New Zealand, 6-2, 7-6, and fourth-seeded Tom Okker of the Netherlands, who beat José Higueras of Spain, 6-2, 6-3.

Fittipaldi Favorite

LONDON, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—A leading London bookmaker today quoted world champion Emerson Fittipaldi of Brazil as 5-2 favorite to win Sunday's Brazil Grand Prix Formula One world championship race. The race, at the Interlagos track, is the second in the 1975 world drivers' series. Fittipaldi won the opener, the Argentine Grand Prix in Buenos Aires, earlier this month.

Basketball, Hockey Statistics

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	29	14	.674	—
Buffalo	29	16	.644	1
New York	23	19	.548	5 1/2
Philadelphia	17	27	.386	12 1/2

Central Division

Washington	31	13	.705	—
Cleveland	22	19	.537	7 1/2
Houston	20	23	.465	10 1/2
Atlanta	18	27	.413	13
New Orleans	5	38	.125	24

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Detroit	26	19	.578	—
Chicago	23	20	.535	2
Milwaukee	22	21	.512	3
KC-Omaha	22	24	.478	4 1/2

Pacific Division

Golden State	27	18	.628	—
Seattle	20	24	.455	7 1/2
Portland	19	23	.452	7 1/2
Phoenix	18	24	.429	8 1/2
Los Angeles	17	25	.405	9 1/2

NBA Scoring

	FG	FT	Pts	Avg.
McAdoo, Buffalo	572	365	1509	33.5
Barry, Golden State	579	238	1396	32.5
Abdul-Jabbar, Milw.	332	157	821	30.4
Scott, Phoenix	428	170	1026	25.7
Lanier, Detroit	420	185	1053	24.6
Archibald, KC-Omaha	330	350	1056	23.0
Brown, Seattle	431	139	1001	22.8
Wicks, Portland	356	238	950	22.6
Haywood, Seattle	363	194	920	23.4
Monroe, New York	375	152	903	21.5

ABA Scorers

	FG	FT	Pts	Avg.
McGinnis, Indiana	443	315	1270	29.5
Grant, San Diego	482	150	1117	26.6
Erving, New York	452	240	1192	26.4
Boone, Utah	472	196	1167	24.3
Lewis, St. Louis	312	213	879	22.5
Simpson, Denver	419	184	1022	22.2
Gervin, San Antonio	424	210	1062	22.0
Barnes, St. Louis	373	113	857	21.9
Gilmore, Kentucky	263	191	917	21.3
Calvin, Denver	234	258	767	20.1

NHL Scoring

	G	A	Pts
Esposito, Boston	43	44	87
Orr, Boston	26	55	81
LaFleur, Montreal	33	39	72
Perreault, Buffalo	27	37	64
Dionne, Detroit	34	27	61
Mahovlich, Montreal	19	41	60
Robert, Buffalo	27	32	59
Gilbert, N.Y. Rangers	24	35	59
Clark, Philadelphia	13	46	59
Vickers, N.Y. Rangers	22	34	56

WHA Scoring

	G	A	Pts
Hull, Winnipeg	38	32	70
Bernier, Quebec	33	36	69
Lund, Houston	25	39	64
Lacroix, San Diego	19	40	59
Walton, Minnesota	30	26	56
Nilsson, Winnipeg	24	30	54
Hinse, Houston	22	30	52
Hughes, Houston	31	19	50
Dion, Toronto	17	33	50
M. Howe, Houston	17	31	48

The Scoreboard

GOLF.—At Miami steady Kathy Whitworth scored a 1-over-par 73 to capture the $15,000 first-place money in the Triple Crown tournament of the Ladies' Professional Golf Association Tour.

College Basketball

Geneva 82, Alliance 64.
LSU 90, Georgia 89
Florida 85, Mississippi 80.
E. Carolina 110, Davidson 78.
Hofstra 77, Fla. Southern 61.
Tenn. Tech 71, Austin Peay 69.
Western Ky. 107, Eastern Ky. 82.
Florida State 95, Biscayne 85.
Auburn 93, Mississippi St. 89.
East Tenn. 89, Murray St. 35.
Tulsa 108, Okla. City 105 (2 ot).
Indiana 89, Wisconsin 69.
Iowa 83, Mich. State 79.
Notre Dame 96, Holy Cross 91.
Ohio State 77, Northwestern 67.
Minnesota 67, Michigan 56.
DePaul 103, St. Mary's (Minn.) 68.
Boston College 61, Dartmouth 55.
Houston Bapt. 79, Texas-Arl. 78.
SF Austin 82, East Texas 76.
Arkansas St. 56, Stetson 51.
VMI 72, Bethany 43
Wesleyan 56, MIT 55.
RPI 71, Utica 64.
Kentucky 74, Alabama 69
Tennessee 65, Vanderbilt 61.

College Basketball Poll

(The United Press International Board of Coaches college-basketball ratings, with number of first-place votes and records through Sat., Jan. 18, in parentheses.)

	Pts
1. Indiana (38) (16-0)	418
2. UCLA (13-1)	327
3. Louisville (3) (12-0)	306
4. Maryland (1) (13-1)	286
5. N. Car. St (11-2)	220
6. Alabama (11-1)	164
7. So. California (13-2)	149
8. Arizona State (15-1)	141
9. Oregon (12-1)	66
10. Kentucky (11-2)	59
11. LaSalle (14-1)	46
12. Marquette (11-2)	40
13. Arizona (14-2)	27
14. North Carolina (8-4)	20



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Observer

The Wages of Sin

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—Has it been noted by students of American perversity that the Nixon scandals have produced one of the few financial bonanzas of the present bear market?



Baker

The wages of sin in this affair have already swollen so succulently that we may see a revival of youth's urge to grow up and be president, or even vice-president, or a president's flunky, all of them jobs that a lad with an ineptitude for corruption may now dream of parlaying into riches ever after.

Nixon has a book contract for a sum said to be $2 million. His first vice-president, Spiro Agnew, who was cashiered for chiseling on his income tax, will become a multimillionaire because of "contacts" he made while in the employ of the republic, according to his Indiana real-estate partner.

* * *

Agnew's first financial coup, like that of his superior, was scored in the vineyard of literature when he sold a project for a novel about a vice-president of the United States. Whether that will be completed now that international real-estate deals threaten him with surfeits of income is very doubtful.

Jeb Stuart Magruder, the perjurer, had his book in the shops by the time he went into prison. John Dean, who has just come out, has a book contract in six figures, more money than Henry James earned from a lifetime of writing.

This is only the beginning. Can we believe that Haldeman and Ehrlichman will resist the literary impulse created by publishers' advances which routinely begin at $100,000? John Mitchell might. One senses in him the lawyer's contempt for practitioners of the literary arts.

Ronald Ziegler is booked for the lecture circuit, where a person with good legs and powerful digestion can easily turn $100,000 a year by talking 40 minutes a day without saying anything. No one in the country approaches Ziegler's qualifications in this field.

It must be pointed out that Ziegler is not a court-certified sinner in the Nixon scandals. He is merely reaping the benefits of association with sin, having been the gullible mouthpiece for the Watergate cover-up.

Profit by association, however, accounts for a large share of the total bonanza. Julie Nixon Eisenhower and her husband, David, who are associated with the scandals only by genealogy and marriage, are also heading out on the lecture circuit, following a season on the television talk shows.

Messrs. Woodward and Bernstein of The Washington Post, who were instrumental in exposing the scandals, have profited from their hostile association to the tune of a successful best-seller, *"All the President's Men,"* and a movie-rights sale to Robert Redford, generator of the multimillion-dollar gross.

Nor should we overlook The Washington Post itself and The New York Times, for both corporations enjoyed immense sales of paperback editions of the official White House tape transcripts, now known to have been mendacious.

If Judge Sirica fails to write a highly enriching memoir, he will prove an even more extraordinary judge than he already appears to be. After all, the Senate Watergate committee gave us a phonograph record—by Sen. Ervin—and promises us yet another novel—by Sen. Baker. Is the bench to be kept from the bounty?

* * *

Possibly the biggest grossers of all, however, will be the dozens, the hundreds of lawyers who have argued the cases. At the typical bench conference in Judge Sirica's court, a million dollars worth of legal bills was assembled in the front of the courtroom, and these few were only the tip of the lawberg. The law is an awesome and mighty thing and not least so for the amount of blood it can extract from a client in the course of clearing its throat.

The Nixon bonanza has close parallels to the financial consequences of President Kennedy's assassination. In both cases, national disaster created flourishing new businesses and the sadness of the event was dissipated as it was converted into a consumer product.

It may now be impossible for the United States to have a national tragedy unless we concede that national tragedy may be not only entertaining but also good for business.

Our admiration of all things American exhausted itself in Vietnam, Watergate and the realization that the United States was crowding out our way of life.

Canada Vs. U.S. Cultural Colonialism

By William Borders

MONTREAL (NYT).—After decades of meekly accepting cultural domination by Americans, Canadians are moving on several fronts to protect and revitalize their own national culture.

"The mood of this country is changing and Hollywood and New York should know it," said Montreal movie producer Harold Greenberg, warning Americans that their easy access to Canadian screens may be ending.

In the film-making business, where government subsidies have become common in the last few years, there is now talk of imposing quotas at the major theaters, most of which are foreign-controlled, to make sure that Canadian films get adequate play. Changes elsewhere on the cultural front:

- Book Publishing—The government plans legislation early in 1975 to limit further expansion of ownership by Americans and other foreigners, who now dominate the business.
- Magazine Publishing—The Cabinet is considering a controversial bill that could bring an end to the Canadian edition of Time magazine, one of the most popular magazines in the country.
- Broadcasting—Rules reserving certain amounts of air time for Canadian productions are to be broadened.

These changes, and others, are symbols of a new nationalism that has overtaken English-speaking Canada in recent years, encouraging Canadians to develop and emphasize their differences from the Americans.

"Our problem is one of relative size to the United States," said Hugh Faulkner, the cabinet minister charged with nurturing domestic culture among this country's 22 million people. He added:

"There is the United States of 200 million people. Some intervention by the government is required to try to equalize the competitive forces so that at least Canadian magazines or broadcasters or artists or writers or whatever are operating from relatively equal positions."

Less Threatened

The French-Canadian culture, of course, is much less threatened by U.S. influences, and French-language broadcasting, film-making and writing all flourish. As Mr. Faulkner put it, "If the Americans spoke Swahili, there would be no problem."

But in English Canada's artistic circles, the move toward subsidies, quotas and ownership rules, which Mr. Faulkner sees as evening up the odds in the cultural competition with the United States, has engendered a national debate, with one side welcoming the government's actions and another insisting that Canadian artists should be judged only on their merit, not on their nationality.

Author Mordecai Richler is against nationalism in the arts. Referring to a recent demand by a group of Canadian playwrights, that subsidized theaters be required to produce 50 per cent Canadian productions, Mr. Richler said:

"They are now shamelessly set on gaining by stealth—or legislation—what talent alone has denied them."

One of the most visible (and for some nationalists, the most irritating) symbols of American cultural domination here is the Canadian edition of Time magazine, which, in proportion to the population, has a larger circulation in this country than in any other country in the world, including the United States.

In response to the demands of nationalists, including some leading Canadian magazine publishers, the government is considering abolishing a special tax advantage enjoyed here by Time Canada, which is editorially the same as the American version, with Canadian advertising and a special five-page section of Canadian news edited in Montreal. Canadian publishers complain that Time offers them unfair, subsidized competition.

Vantage Point

Beyond the questions of competition, *nationalists* object not so much to Time's Canada section as to the rest of the magazine, from which, they say, Canadian readers get a view of the world from the vantage point of editors in New York.

That is an objection that extends as well to the daily press. Since there are very few Canadian foreign correspondents posted *outside North America, most of the foreign* news in Canadian newspapers is from one of the U.S. wire services or the syndication wires of one of the major U.S. newspapers.

There is also an increasing concern about U.S. television, which is more and more popular here. Since most Canadians live within 100 miles of the border, it is easy and inexpensive to bring the three U.S. networks into their homes by cable, and the cable business is booming.

In the view of Laurent Picard, the president of the state-owned Canadian Broadcasting Corp., cable television's invasion here represents perhaps "the gravest threat to a television organization that has ever existed."

'Canadian Content'

The government agency that oversees broadcasting continues to tighten up the so-called "Canadian content regulations," and one of its latest rulings was that half of the shows broadcast on the public network at the prime evening hour of 8 o'clock must be Canadian.

The *rules for AM radio,* which require that 30 per cent of all records that are played be Canadian, are credited by many with having revitalized the popular music business in this country, insuring jobs for composers, singers and musicians.

Popular books and motion pictures are two other American imports that the nationalists are increasingly worried about, because in both cases they tend to crowd out the Canadian competition.

The Independent Publishers Association, which has warned that the situation is "desperate," is meeting with the government in the hope of getting a law that would give preference to Canadian books in marketing—in addition to the legislation *that Ottawa has promised limiting foreign* ownership of the publishing houses.

Many motion-picture makers feel equally threatened. They, too, are seeking government redress.

But what has prompted this demand for what Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau calls "the policies Canadians are taking to enhance and preserve Canadian identity"?

In the view of Peter Newman, who, as editor of MacLean's magazine sees himself as a guardian of Canadian nationalism, says:

"Our quarter-century-old admiration of all things American exhausted itself in the blazing villages of Vietnam, the dark labyrinth of Watergate and the long-overdue *realization that the United States was* crowding out not just our industries but our way of life.

"By the very act of confronting our problems of domination from without, Canadians may be able to rework the miracle of their existence. In any case, we have now joined the mainstream of history at last."

PEOPLE: *President Ford Names Bicentennial Councillors*



Zsa Zsa Gabor ... *getting ma*

President Gerald Ford has named Lady Bird Johnson, wife of the late President, and 24 others to the American Revolution Bicentennial Advisory Council. Among the others: Anna Chennault, widow of Gen. Claire Chennault of the World War II Flying Tigers; author James Michener, and Hobart Lewis, chairman of Reader's Digest. Two students, Betty Shabazz of the University of Massachusetts and Jana Sutton of the University of Tennessee, are also on the council as well as a housewife, Laura Sergt of Fairbanks, Alaska.

* * *

Actress Zsa Zsa Gabor is taking her sixth husband. She and millionaire toy designer (the Barbie-doll) Jack Ryan will be married today in Las Vegas. Among Miss Gabor's former husbands were the late actor George Sanders and hotelier Conrad Hilton. Miss Gabor, said to be 55, was Miss Hungary of 1936.

* * *

RELEASED: Former Israeli Premier Golda Meir from a Jerusalem hospital four days after having a cataract removed from her left eye. She is expected to have a cataract removed from her other eye in a few weeks' time.

* * *

Evel Knievel, the motorcycle stuntman whose attempt to rocket across the Snake River Canyon last summer drew scorn and applause, says he is taking his flying circus to Europe in the spring. Knievel told friends in Butte, Mont., that he had signed for a series of performances in Europe beginning May 26. His fee? *He suggested* it would be more than $250,000 for 10 performances in the United Kingdom and on the Continent.

* * *

Jeb Stuart Magruder, released from prison Jan. 8 after serving seven months of a 10-month to four-year *sentence for his* part in the Watergate cover-up, is going on the lecture circuit. He plans a college lecture tour in the spring. His subject: prison reform. Another Watergate figure, former White House counsel John Dean, is to lecture at Carleton University in Ottawa on Feb. 13. His fee: $3,500.

* * *

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has been granted a license to carry a pistol. A spokesman for the Premier said Tuesday that Rabin had been given a gun as a *souvenir—without specifying what* kind of gun it was or giving the name of the donor—and felt he should apply for a license. B... 52, described his occupati... his application as "prime m... ter." In the blank reserve... the name of a reference, be... in his own.

* * *

A University of Penns... dropout of 48 years ago, I.F... the 67-year-old author and... nalist, will get his ... degree Feb. 1 during a ... on the Philadelphia camp... a guest and speaker, ... Meyerson, president of the... versity, said Stone's "writing... erudition during a lifetim... journalistic achievement" ... up to "more than the equiv... of requirements for a ... degree.

* * *

His California license GOP-1 used to be a sour... pride and privilege to Santa... insurance agent Robert B... insuring him immediate pa... "especially at Republican ev... But he plans to get rid... because the plates now se... be a come-on for vandals. ... is even "an obscene" ... scratched in the paint."

* * *

Black Jack, the U.S. A... oldest horse, *marked his* birthday last week by gu... down a frosted cake at his... in Fort Myer, Va. Black... has been the riderless... symbolic of a fallen lead... thousands of military funeral... in the funerals of three... dents: Herbert Hoover, John... nedy and Lyndon Johnson.

—SAMUEL JUSTI...

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